"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; rain tomorrow; increasing south winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,747. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GENERALS LINE UP FOR MEXICAN WAR

Struggle of Large Forces Now Seems Certain—Carranza Declared a Rebel.

VILLA MOVING SOUTHWARD

Both Sides Claim Some of the Strong Leaders — Big Battle May Be Fought Near Queretaro.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Civil war, perhaps with larger armies in the field than Mexican civil wars have ever seen before, has broken out close to Mexico City, according to information given out tonight by R. Zubaran Capmany, head of the local Constitutionalist Agency. According to Mr. Zubaran's information, which is supported by personal telegrams from Gen. Carranza, the Generals who had asked Gen. Carranza to resign in favor of Gen. Gutierrez as an act of patriotism, had changed their attitude since the appointment by the convention at Aguascalientes of Gen. Villa as Commander in Chief of the armies opposed to Gen. Carranza and had now determined to support the First Chief to the end.

While the view of official Washington is undoubtedly that Gen. Carranza will not be able to make headway long against the forces at Gen. Villa's disposal, Mr. Zubaran said tonight that the Generals who had declared for the First Chief commanded all the Constitutionalist troops under arms except those in the Division of the North, personally commanded by Gen. Villa. The indications are that the opposing commands will come to grips before long, as Gen. Villa is reported marching on Queretaro, about 150 miles from the capital.

One of the telegrams from Mexico City made public tonight by Mr. Zubaran says:

"Yesterday morning an important group of Generals, headed by Pablo Gonzales, asked the First Chief to retire. The Chief answered them, stating his reasons for not complying, and requested to know if they intended to remain loyal to him.

"In the afternoon the convention declared the First Chief to be a rebel and named Villa as Chief of the Army to lead the attack on him. This appointment unveiled the insincerity of Villa's resignation and the fact that it had been used as a subterfuge to trick the Carranza delegates at the convention.

"On the receipt of this information the Chiefs who in the morning asked Carranza's resignation withdrew their request and informed him that they would resolutely support him and ignore the actions of the convention. These men were Gens. Gonzales, Obregon, Villareal, Hay, Blanco, de la Garza, Saucedo, Mariel, Menchaca, and Campos."

Following the action of the Generals pledging their support to him, Gen. Carranza sent this message to Mr. Zubaran:

"Hostilities have opened between the forces of the Aguascalientes Convention and its so-called Government and the present legal Government, of which I am the Chief Executive.

"In view of this fact, you may make known that I will have no further dealings with the said convention, Gutierrez or any of the other rebels backing him. I have notified civil and military authorities of the country that they are not to recognize any other authority except that issuing from the plan of Guadalupe, of which I am the First Chief in charge of the executive power of the nation.

"I also wish you to make clear that I have never relinquished the authority bestowed upon me by the plan of Guadalupe as First Chief of the Army and Executive of the Nation, and in the fulfillment of my duty I continue to occupy these positions."

The conviction that it will be impossible to prevent hostilities between the forces of Gen. Carranza and those of the Aguascalientes Convention has caused a suspension of the consideration that has been given by the Administration to the question of withdrawing the American forces from Vera Cruz. Opinion here is strong that the proposed evacuation will be postponed indefinitely.

State Department officials said today that while they had not been informed that hostilities between the armies of the rival factions had been begun, their advices indicated that hostilities were imminent. Gen. Villa has started with his troops in the direction of Mexico City. He is accompanied by George C. Carothers of the United States Consular Service, who will report to the State Department in regard to the progress of events. Gen. Carranza is at Cordoba, and it is rumored that he will move his forces toward Vera Cruz. He has been declared a rebel by the Aguascalientes Convention, but in spite of this some of the Generals who were delegates to the convention are indicating an intention to remain loyal to his cause.

Gen. Funston, commanding the American troops at Vera Cruz, telegraphed the Secretary of War today that a Mexico City newspaper had issued an extra quoting Gen. Funston as saying that Vera Cruz would be evacuated in a few days. Gen. Funston denied that he had made the statement.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—Gen. Francisco Villa is converging his entire army at Lagos, midway between Aguascalientes and Queretaro, according to Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commanding Carranza forces at Queretaro. Gonzales today notified the War Department here and Gen. Carranza at Cordoba of Villa's movements.

Gonzales stated that his own force now numbered 40,000 men, while reinforcements were arriving from other places. He did not give an estimate of Villa's strength.

It is believed a decisive battle will be fought in the vicinity of Queretaro within a few days, as the concentrating of Villa's troops at Lagos is said to be the reply to Gonzales's recent ultimatum to Villa that he and other anti-Carranza Generals resign their commands and leave the country immediately.

LOYAL TO CARRANZA.

Generals Report to Him — Capital Expects Prompt Evacuation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—Gens. Pablo Gonzalez, Andres Saucedo, Pablo de la Garza, Francisco Mariel, Abelardo Menchaca and Antonio Villareal have wired to Gen. Carranza that they are with him. They condemn the conduct of Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez and the convention and say, "We are prepared to fight

Continued on Page 6.

TRAP DETECTIVES WITH MARKED BILLS

Cafe Proprietor Says Gambardella and Damico Demanded $50.

Liborio Gambardella, one of the best-known of the Italian detectives, and Agidio Damico, a detective of Inspector Wakefield's staff, were locked up in Police Headquarters last night, after they had been stripped of their shields and suspended by Police Commissioner Woods, on charges of extortion. Both men protested violently that they were not guilty and Gambardella loudly proclaimed that the whole affair was a "frame-up." He was sent to a cell still shouting that he would clear himself and Damico. Shortly before midnight last night Magistrate Barlow in the Women's Night Court admitted the prisoners to bail. They gave bonds for $3,000 each.

Detectives Griffin, Vaughn, and Kelly made the arrests on information brought to Police Headquarters by Dominico Muccio, who keeps a coffee house at 201 Grand Street. He told Capt. Cray yesterday morning that two men had called on him the evening before, represented themselves as State Excise Agents, and demanded $50 from him in return for overlooking violations of the excise law which they said they knew he committed daily. Muccio denied that he ever sold liquor, but told Capt. Cray that he had promised to pay the men $25 if they called in the afternoon.

Cray marked five $5 bills belonging to Muccio and assigned the detectives to watch his shop. Muccio was to give the signal when he had paid the money by coming to the door and drawing his handkerchief from his pocket. It was after 5 o'clock when the detectives got the signal, and they entered to find Damico, Gambardella, and a third man seated at a table. Muccio pointed to Damico and said:

"That's the man I gave the money to."

The detective grabbed Damico, whom they recognized, and also Gambardella. They brought the third man to headquarters also, but there he convinced Inspector Faurot that he was merely a customer in the place, and had had no connection with any of the detectives' affairs.

The marked bills, the police say, were found in Gambardella's pocket and they believe Damico passed them to him while Muccio was at the door giving the signal.

Gambardella was appointed to the police force in October, 1908, and Damico in March of last year. Gambardella has made himself well known on the force. It was he who informed Commissioner Dougherty of a hold-up to occur outside the Germania Bank at Spring Street and the Bowery, when four youths took $1,500 from a girl cashier after she had drawn the weekly payroll. Two of the gang were caught.

The two who escaped, and who are known by the names of "Pish" and "Swee," afterward testified before the Curran Aldermanic Police Investigating Committee that Gambardella had first planned the hold-up and afterward revealed it to Dougherty to enhance his own reputation. They said Gambardella frequented a Fourteenth Street saloon where a gang of gunmen made their headquarters and that he often loaned his revolver for hold-ups which he knew were to take place.

DOOMS MILLION WAR TAX.

Coupon Ownership Certificates Need Not Be Stamped, Osborn Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—After extended consideration of a new and difficult problem of law, William H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided that under the terms of the War Tax act no stamps need be affixed to certificates of ownership filed with coupons for collection of interest on bonds. The decision may affect as much as $1,000,000 of revenue, but it is not believed that the item at issue was definitely counted on by the framers of the war tax measure.

The legal point involved leads to a curious instance of argument in a circle. The act directs that all certificates required by law must be stamped—in other words, must pay a tax. The Treasury Department is also authorized to draw up regulations for the collection of the tax, which will in themselves have the force of law. Under this power the department promulgated regulations requiring, among other things, that certificates of ownership be filed with the coupons referred to.

That section in the regulations raised the question whether the certificates thus required by regulations of the force of law were, within the meaning of the act, required by the law itself. The law officers attached to the staff of the Commissioner finally decided that a tax imposed upon paper required merely by an executive regulation would hardly be less than the imposition of a tax not by Congress, but by executive officers. On that ground the certificates have been exempted from the stamp tax.

J.D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., KNITS

Industriously Works on a Shawl for War Sufferers.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 12.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is knitting a shawl of heavy wool. Knitting is a new accomplishment for Mr. Rockefeller. He had never tried it until last night, when he was sitting in the lobby of the Homestead Hotel with his wife, W. H. Chesebrough, Mrs. Richard Perkins, and Mrs. N. W. Chadwick, the women knitting, as most of them here are constantly doing. Somebody suggested that inasmuch as the Rockefeller Foundation is giving large sums for relief of the war sufferers, the men might as well help with the work. Needles and yarn were produced and Mr. Chesebrough made a feeble attempt. Mr. Rockefeller, however, went at the work with spirit, soon got the hang of it, and persevered for two hours. Tonight he was continuing and had about a yard done.

TAFT POINTS LAWYERS' DUTY

Because of Peculiar Qualifications, Should Not Refuse Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 12.—William H. Taft opened the series of lectures in the Edward William Bok Foundation here tonight in Grace Hall with an address on "The Lawyer of Ideals."

He declared against the advocate who favors litigation; said a lawyer of too strong partisan feeling has no place in society. The lawyer must collate facts, must synthesize; he must be versatile, quick of perception, and a scholar. But above all he must feel it a duty to respond to every call to public service. Because there are none so able as lawyers to foresee and prevent evil civic conditions, members of the bar should not refuse a summons to a political office. This is the highest and noblest function of the man of law.

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausages are never sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Beware of imitations. New York store, 173 Chambers Street. Tel. 3983 Cortlandt.—Advt.

SHOOTS THREE MEN ON LINER MOHAWK

G. B. Perkins, Boston Architect, Kills F. W. R. Hinman, Southern Publisher, Aboard Ship.

WOUNDS CAPT. INGRAM

Passenger Appears on Deck in Pajamas and Begins Firing When He Is Reproved by the Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—F. W. R. Hinman, business manager of The Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., and President of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, was shot and mortally wounded, and Capt. Andrew D. Ingram, master of the vessel, and B. H. Wright of Utica, N. Y., a passenger, were seriously wounded last night by George Batchelor Perkins, an architect of Boston, on the Clyde Line steamship Mohawk, when the ship was off the North Carolina coast bound from New York for Charleston. Mr. Hinman died this morning at 8:30 o'clock. Capt. Ingram and Mr. Wright are in a local hospital and physicians say they will recover. Perkins is held here on a charge of murder.

Persons who saw the shooting said that soon after eight o'clock last night Perkins, clad only in his pajamas and a raincoat, approached Capt. Ingram and Mr. and Mrs. Hinman, who were sitting in the companion way talking. He addressed a remark to Capt. Ingram, who replied that Perkins must wear more suitable apparel if he wished to mingle with the other passengers. Perkins instantly whipped out a revolver and fired at Capt. Ingram, the bullet striking him in the abdomen. Perkins then shot Mr. Hinman and turned the weapon on Mr. Wright, who was lying on a sofa. He shot Mr. Hinman again and tried to shoot Capt. Ingram a second time. Perkins then turned the pistol on himself, but it was empty.

Stewards and passengers overpowered Perkins, and he was put in irons until the Mohawk docked here this afternoon. Then he was turned over to the United States authorities.

A preliminary inquiry was held tonight by Arthur Huger, United States Commissioner. Perkins heard the warrant read without apparently being affected. He did not seem to realize what he had done. N. K. Wentworth of Connecticut, who had occupied a stateroom with Perkins on the Mohawk, said the man had taken several doses of medicine during the evening, saying it was a headache remedy. He boarded the steamer at New York, and several persons had noticed during the evening that he acted queerly.

Perkins is in the ward for the insane in the hospital here. The inquiry was continued because Capt. Ingram and Mr. Wright were unable to appear.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—George Batchelor Perkins, who is charged with the fatal shooting on the steamer Mohawk, left here on Monday for New York bound for a tarpon fishing trip in Southern waters. He had complained recently of sleeplessness and was forced to take an opiate, according to Robert H. Holton, his brother-in-law, at whose Summer home in Swampscott he had been staying. Mr. Holton said tonight that at times Perkins had shown what might be considered indications of mental derangement.

"These little things we laid to an artistic temperament, and they never seemed at all serious," said Mr. Holton. He also said that Perkins never carried a revolver.

Perkins was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an architect and gained wealth and fame as an interior decorator and designer. He had traveled much in recent years, having gone around the world twice. He had planned to spend this Winter in the West indies and in South America. He is 43 years old and unmarried.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SAFE.

Not Blown Up and Hasn't Landed Marines, Captain Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Navy Department officials were greatly relieved this afternoon when they received a cable message from Capt. Oman of the armored cruiser North Carolina, sent from Beirut, Turkey, reporting that the vessel was safe and that all on board were well. This was the first information that had come from the North Carolina since Nov. 2.

Capt. Oman's message was in response to several cablegrams from Secretary Daniels asking about a report that the North Carolina had landed marines at Beirut and the alarming story that the North Carolina had been blown up. The Navy Department made the following statement:

"Today at 2:15 P. M., the department received a telegram from the commanding officer of the North Carolina at Beirut, dated Nov. 12, stating that no force had been landed from the North Carolina and that everything was quiet at Beirut. All is well with the North Carolina."

CORNELL STUDENT DROWNED

P. L. Schwarzbach of Brooklyn Dies Trying to Save His Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—After diving from the top of a thirty-foot cliff to the lake inlet here late this afternoon in an attempt to rescue his sister, who had fallen from the same height, Paul L. Schwarzbach, 19 years old, from Brooklyn, a sophomore in the Cornell State College of Agriculture, was drowned.

The two young people were members of a picnic party of Cornell students who were dining on the south bank of the gorge, when Miss Schwarzbach, not knowing of the steep descent, stepped over the edge and fell to the water. She could swim, however; and kept afloat until C. F. Nagel, a graduate student, let down from the cliff by a rope, pulled her from the water. Her brother could not swim, and in falling evidently hit his head on a projection, as when his body was recovered by two students, Gustav Bammen and William Calking, his tongue was bitten in two.

It was only last Summer that another student fell from the identical spot on the cliff bank, which is ideal for picnics, and met his death in the inlet.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe.
—Advt.

ENGLAND MAY ASK FOR 1,000,000 MORE MEN

Recruits Now Pouring in and Army Will Soon Reach the 2,000,000 Mark.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—There is a steady flow of recruits for Earl Kitchener's army.

It is expected that, with the Territorials, who number 600,000, England before long will have an army of 2,000,000.

New armies are also being organized in India.

It was reported tonight in the parliamentary lobbies that Premier Asquith would next Tuesday ask Parliament's sanction for the raising of 1,000,000 additional troops for the purposes of the war, thus bringing the total up to 2,000,000 men.

PEACE PLEA GOES OUT FROM GERMAN FIRM

"Stop Massacre and Devastation," Urges Circular—Asks Neutral Powers to Intervene.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A circular being sent abroad by a Hamburg publishing firm has been received here. It urges the duty of neutral powers to intervene on behalf of peace. None of the nations engaged, asserts this document, really wants war, which is an insult to good common sense, religion and humanity.

The circular concludes with an appeal to human beings at large to lift up their voices and cry: "Enough of war. Stop all this massacre and devastation."

DISOBEYED HIS ORDERS, KILLED 600 GERMANS

French Gunner Refused to Retreat Until He Had Fired His Last Shot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Standard).—At the battle of Vailly the French were obliged to fall back and were unable to get away with all their guns. They had time to bury most of them, though, and the only one they did not bury was spiked so that the Germans could not make any use of it.

It was with this gun that a gunner of the battery covered himself with glory. The gun crew had been ordered back, but he declared that he would not abandon the gun while any ammunition was left. He methodically emptied shell after shell into the Germans, who were moving up in serried ranks only a half mile away. Closer and closer they came, firing volleys as they advanced, but the gunner stood his ground and still had a dozen shells left when they were not more than 300 yards away. At this distance he bowled them over like ninepins, but nothing could stop them. He let fly his last shell at only fifty yards and did such awful execution that he was able to remove the breech-block and make good his escape, notwithstanding that he had received a bullet between his ribs.

Hardened as they were to slaughter, some of those who witnessed the deed turned faint at the ghastly sight of the mangled Germans, more than 600 of whom were blown to pieces within 500 yards of the gun.

"BOBS" OFF TO WAR TO SEE INDIAN TROOPS

Official Explanation of Impending Visit to the Front by Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar is going to France. The official announcement making this fact public says the famous general is going into the war zone "to see the Indian troops."

Lord Roberts was born in Cawnpore, India, eighty-two years ago.

A few days before England declared war on Germany, Earl Roberts, who, since his retirement as Commander in Chief in 1904, had spoken and worked for universal conscription, made a speech at a meeting of the National Service League, in which he declared bluntly that England was as unprepared for war as she had been at the time of the Boer war.

Since the war began, the old soldier in citizen's dress, old-fashioned Prince Albert coat and grey top hat, has been making speeches to recruits, visiting the training camps, and trotting about London from the War Office to the Foreign Office, from the National Service League headquarters to the headquarters of the Veteran Reserves, of which he is Colonel. He has also written numerous letters to the press.

On Oct. 27, "Little Bobs," for so the English public still delight to call him, was caught by an interviewer. He praised the Germans as soldiers, but said it was impossible for them to win.

He then entered into a eulogy of the British private and open order formation.

"A British soldier always shoots at something," he said. "He is trained to find a target before he pulls the trigger, and that accounts for the German losses."

The report that he is going "to see the Indian troops" is significant from the fact that Lord Roberts, from childhood, has had a command of Hindustani, as well as several Indian dialects. Just half of his life has been spent in India.

BRITISH $1,000,000,000 LOAN

Government May Raise the Income Tax to 60c. on the Pound.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Much interest is shown in the financing of the war.

It is understood that the Government intends to issue a war loan of $1,000,000,000 or more, probably at 4 per cent., and redeemable within ten years.

It is estimated that Great Britain is spending $35,000,000 weekly on the war, and in addition to the war loan the Government may propose to raise a further $250,000,000 by increasing the income tax to half a crown (60 cents) on the pound.

This would provide for the necessary expenditure till next March, the end of the financial year.

PRESIDENT RESENTS NEGRO'S CRITICISM

Refuses to be Cross-Questioned About Racial Segregation in Government Offices.

STANDS BY HIS POLICY

"Two Years Ago You Were Thought to be a Second Lincoln," Said Equal Rights Spokesman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Segregation of white and negro civil service employes in Government departments, a system inaugurated during the present Administration, is to be continued. President Wilson made clear his views on the subject today when he received a delegation representing the National Independence Equal Rights League. The President resented the attitude of the spokesman, William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, who was quoted as having attempted to cross-examine Mr. Wilson, when the President explained that the question was not a political one, and that he would not be influenced in his decision by the threats of the league to oppose the Democratic Party.

President Wilson informed the delegation that never since he had been in office had he been addressed in such an insulting fashion. He said that if at any time in the future he should consent to receive representatives of the league, that body would have to designate another spokesman. After the interview, which had been scheduled for fifteen minutes, had continued for nearly an hour, the President rebuked Trotter for the aggressiveness of his attitude and dismissed the delegation.

The President said the policy of segregation had been enforced for the comfort and the best interests of both races in order to overcome friction. He made it clear that he had endeavored in every way to assist the negro race toward its independent development, and assured the delegation that he would gladly investigate any individual cases of discrimination which they might from time to time present to him. The problem, he said, was one which had no place in politics.

Talks of Negro Bolt.

When the President had concluded his remarks, Trotter stepped forward and began questioning Mr. Wilson. He suggested that unless the Administration abandoned the segregation policy the Democratic Party could expect the united opposition of the negro voters in 1916. He charged that the Administration had been influenced in its decision by Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson, and John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency.

"Two years ago," said Trotter, "you were thought to be a second Abraham Lincoln"—the President tried to interrupt, asking that personalities be left out of the discussion. Trotter continued to speak, and the President finally told him that if the organization he represented wished to approach him again it must choose another spokesman, adding that he had enjoyed listening to the other members of the committee, but that Trotter's tone was offensive.

Here Trotter denied that he had any passion, but the President told him he had spoiled the cause for which he had come and said he expected those who professed to be Christians to come to him in a Christian spirit.

Trotter continued to argue that he was merely trying to show how the negro race felt, and asserted that he and others were now being branded as traitors to their race because they advised the colored people "to support the ticket."

This mention of votes caused Mr. Wilson to say that politics must be left out, because it was a form of blackmail. He said he would resent it as quickly from one set of men as from another, and that his auditors could vote as they pleased, it mattered little to him, so long as he was sure he was doing the right thing and at the right time.

The President spoke frankly saying that if the colored people had made a mistake in voting for him they ought to correct it, but that he would insist that politics should not be brought into the question because it was not a political problem. With some emotion he asserted he was not seeking office, and that a man who sought the office of the Presidency was a fool for his pains. He spoke of the intolerable burden of the office and of things which he had to do which were more than the human spirit could carry.

Merely a Human Problem.

Emphasizing that he did not care in the least for the political considerations involved, Mr. Wilson urged that he wanted his auditors to understand that it was a human problem and not a political problem. While the American people wanted to support the advancement of the negro, the President was sure that as practical men everybody knew that there was a point at which friction is apt to occur. The question must be stripped of sentiment and viewed in its fact, because the facts got the better of the individual whether one desired it or not.

Trotter then led the way from the President's office. Once outside Trotter said:

"What the President told us was entirely disappointing. His statement that segregation was intended to prevent racial friction is not supported by facts. For fifty years negro and white employes have worked together in the Government departments in Washington. It was not until the present Administration came in that segregation was drastically introduced, and only because of the racial prejudices of John Skelton Williams, Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson."

Others in the delegation included the Rev. Byron Gunner, of Hillburn, N. Y., President of the league; Thomas Walker, Chairman of the Washington branch of the league; M. W. Spencer, of Wilmington, Del., the Rev. E. E. Ricks, and F. Morris Murray, of Virginia.

As the delegation was leaving the White House, Trotter announced that a mass meeting would be held next Sunday at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington to protest against the attitude of the Administration.

SHIP FOUNDERS AT HAVRE.

Goes Down in Gale and 11 Persons Are Drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Havre to Lloyd's Agency says that the French steamship Duchesse de Guiche foundered in the Havre roadstand during a gale and eleven persons lost their lives.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single-row package, may now be had at your dealer.—Advt.

BRITISH HOLD YPRES UNDER HOT FIRE; ALLIES CLAIM COMMAND OF THE YSER, BUT GERMANS REPORT SUCCESS THERE

Summary of War News.

The battle for the possession of Ypres continues with violence, the British repulsing continued German attacks. According to the Official Press Bureau, this battle will rank high in British annals. The British troops have held the town for three weeks under artillery fire that goes on night and day.

The French War Office reports that, following the capture of Dixmude, the Germans attempted a forward movement, but were repulsed, and that the Germans now hold only a small strip of territory at one point on the left bank of the Yser. Progress by the Allies at other points in the battle line is reported.

Germany Army Headquarters reports that progress is being made south of Dixmude, and that east of Ypres 700 French soldiers and a number of machine guns have been captured.

The Russian Army under Gen. Rennenkampff, operating in East Prussia, has captured Johannisburg, and now controls the frontier railroad from Lyck to Soldau. The Russian General Staff announces that the siege of Przemysl has been resumed.

A force of 6,000 Austrians, who crossed the Danube into Servia, was cut to pieces, 2,000 being taken prisoners.

Petrograd declares that Armenians in large numbers are joining the Russian forces operating against the Turks. Fighting continues along the frontier with both sides claiming victories. Berlin reports that the Turks have captured the fortifications of El-Arish, Egypt.

Details of the battle between the German commerce destroyer Emden and the Australian cruiser Sydney show that the Sydney's superior speed of two knots enabled her to make her own range in the running fight and smash the German ship with shell fire.

SAW THE EMDEN LOSE LAST FIGHT

Cocos Island Cable Man's Vivid Description of Cruiser's Raid and the Final Battle.

SURPRISED BY THE SYDNEY

Left Landing Party of 43 Men, Who Escaped in a Schooner While Two Ships Fought.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KEELING, Cocos Islands, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It was early on Monday that the unexpected arrival of the German cruiser Emden broke the calm of these isolated little islands, which the distant news of the war had hitherto left unruffled. One of the islands is known as Direction Island, and here the Eastern Telegraph Company has a cable station and a staff engaged in relaying messages between Europe and Australia. Otherwise the inhabitants are all Malays, with the exception of the descendants of June Clunies Ross, a British naval officer who came to these islands ninety years ago and founded the line of "Uncrowned Kings."

The war seemed to be very far away. The official bulletins passed through the cable station, but they gave us very little real news, and the only excitement was when it was rumored that the company was sending out rifles in case of a raid on the stations, and orders came that the beach must be patrolled by parties on the lookout for Germans. Then we heard from Singapore that a German cruiser had been dispatched to these islands, and toward the end of August one of the cable staff thought he saw searchlights out over the sea. Then suddenly we were awakened from our calm and were made to feel that we had suddenly become the most important place in the whole world-wide war area.

Cruiser Dashes Into Port.

At 6 o'clock on Monday morning a four-funneled cruiser arrived at full speed at the entrance to the lagoon. Our suspicions were aroused, for she was flying no flag and her fourth funnel was obviously a dummy made of painted canvas. Therefore we were not altogether surprised at the turn of events. The cruiser at once lowered away an armored launch and two boats, which came ashore and landed on Coral Beach three officers and forty men, all fully armed and having four Maxim guns.

The Germans—for all doubt about the mysterious cruiser was now at end—at once rushed up to the cable station, and, entering the office, turned out the operators, smashed the instruments, and set armed guards over all the buildings. All the knives and firearms found in possession of the cable staff were at once confiscated.

I should say here that in spite of the excitement on the outside, all the work was carried on in the cable office as usual right up to the moment when the Germans burst in. A general call was sent out just before the wireless apparatus was blown up.

The whole of the staff was placed under an armed guard while the instruments were being destroyed, but it is only fair to say that the Germans, working in well-disciplined fashion under their officers, were most civil. There was no such brutality as we hear characterizes the German Army's behavior toward civilians, and there were no attempts at pillaging.

Australian Cruiser Appears.

While the cable station was being put out of action the crew of the launch grappled for the cables and endeavored to cut them, but fortunately without success. The electrical stores were then blown up.

At 9 A. M. we heard the sound of a siren from the Emden, and this was evidently the signal to the landing party to return to the ship, for they at once

Continued on Page 2.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Now 51 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

KAISER TELLS ARMIES RUIN LIES IN RETREAT

Germany Would Become Enslaved, Degraded Provinces of French and Russians.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends the following order alleged to have been issued by the German Emperor to his troops in East Prussia:

"My dear and faithful soldiers: Thanks to your valor France has been severely punished and Belgium has been added to the glorious provinces of Germany. You know also that our punitive expedition into Russia has been a brilliant success.

"But now we must turn to the new task of protecting our hearths, which moribund French and barbarous Russians are preparing to attack. Henceforward our military operations will take a new form, which will soon be intelligible to you, my dear soldiers.

"Your trial has come—for you and all Germany. It is necessary to concentrate our energies on the repulse of our enemies, for otherwise they aim to transform our free country into enslaved and degraded provinces of Russia and France.

"If Germany is dear to you; if the culture and faith of the nation and Emperor are dear to you, you will offer the enemy a worthy resistance. Do not make a single step backward into our country. Remember that behind us destruction threatens; it is only before us that happiness lies. For country, for glory, forward, faithful friends!"

KAISER CLIPS ENDS OFF HIS MUSTACHE

Those Upstanding Points Are Gone and He Looks Less Aggressive, Says Copenhagen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Kaiser has clipped off the upstanding ends of his mustache. This startling change in the Emperor's appearance was observed in the last day or two, when the Emperor was passing through central Germany on his way to inspect a large number of recruits completing their military training.

The loss of the aggressively erect mustache extremities robs William II. very much of his semi-ferocious martial appearance, and some persons seem to think that stamps upon his face the outlines of a dejected depression. When it was observed some time after the beginning of the war that the Kaiser's hair had turned white no one paid much attention to the change, but the removal of the mustache ends has struck the public imagination, and, strange as it may seem, has done more, perhaps, than anything else to convince the population of Berlin that the war outlook is becoming bad for Germany. The absolutely chastened appearance of the Kaiser due to the absence of his mustache ends is attributed to his sadness about the German reverses. In these circumstances his advisers may urge him to allow his mustache to attain its former, conspicuous dimensions.

VON BELOW AGAIN HONORED.

Gets Iron Cross of First Class—His Wife an American.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via The Hague and London.)—The decoration of the Iron Cross of the First Class has been conferred upon Gen. Hans von Below, who some weeks ago received the second class decoration of this order for military valor before Namur.

Gen. von Below's wife was formerly Mrs. Nina Bryce Turnbull of Philadelphia.

Gen. von Below and Mrs. Turnbull were married in Buenos Aires in April, 1907. Gen. von Below was then a Major, and had been detailed by the German Government to assist in the reorganization of the Argentine Army.

Mrs. Turnbull was Miss Nina Bryce. Her first husband was Frederick Turnbull of Philadelphia.

Still POLAND WATER Aerated
America's Favorite
Recognized as the Leader for its Purity and Medicinal Properties in every part of World.
—Advt.

BRITISH DEFY BOMBARDMENT

Defend Ypres for Three Weeks Under a Rain of Shells.

ALLIES RESUME OFFENSIVE

Report Germans Driven Across the Yser, Except at One Point.

GERMANS' COUNTER-CLAIMS

Say They Won on the Yser and Took 700 French Prisoners Near Ypres.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—In a statement reviewing recent operations in Flanders, particularly around Ypres, the defense of which it predicts will rank among the most notable episodes in British military history, the Official Press Bureau says tonight:

"The operations during the last few days have consisted mainly of fighting to the north of the Lys, where the points of interest were at first on the line of Hollebeke, Wytschaete, and Messines. There have also been severe encounters on the line from Zandvoorde to Frelinghem.

"The character of the fighting has been one of frequent and vigorous infantry attacks from the Germans, accompanied by heavy shellfire, alternating with equally vigorous counter-attacks, the general result being the maintenance of our line, not without considerable losses on our side, but with still heavier losses on the other. Six machine guns and over 100 prisoners were taken by us on the 8th.

"The Allies' strength has been constantly maintained by reinforcements. Latterly the stress has been in the neighborhood of Gheluveldt, to the north of Ypres, and at Dixmude.

"The German artillery fire was practically a continual bombardment, intended to pulverize the defense preparatory to the advance of the infantry. In the centre the struggle has been at Ypres, the defense of which will certainly be reckoned in history as one of the most striking episodes of the British Army.

"For more than three weeks the position, which projects like a bastion into the enemy's lines, has been held under a rain of shells which has hardly ceased by day or night. During this time the enemy has poured successive waves of infantry against it, only to see them break to pieces, one after the other."

Allies Report Successes.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—General gains for the Allies along the line of the River Yser are reported by the French War Office in tonight's communiqué, which reads as follows:

To the north we have held all our positions. The enemy has sought to debouch from Dixmude by a night attack, but has been repulsed.

We have resumed the offensive against the enemy, who had crossed the River Yser, and have driven him back at all points, except at one place, where he still occupies from 200 to 300 meters (approximately 218 to 327 yards) on the right bank.

In the centre we have gained some ground in the region of Tracy-le-Val, to the northeast of the forest of l'Aigle. In the Argonne region the German attacks have been very serious, but have amounted to nothing.

The text of the afternoon communication follows:

On our left wing the fighting still continues with violence and has been conducted with alternate advances and retirements without importance. Speaking broadly, the battle front has not varied greatly since the 10th of November. In the evening of yesterday it was extended along the line between Lombaertzyde and Nieuport; the Nieuport Canal to Ypres; the approaches of Ypres; in the region of Zonnebeke, and to the east of Armentières.

There has been no change in the positions held by the British Army, which repulsed the attacks of the enemy, and particularly an offensive movement undertaken by a detachment of the Prussian Guard.

From the canal of La Bassée as far as and up to the River Oise there have been minor engagements.

In the region of the River Aisne, in the neighborhood of Vailly, we retained our positions against a counter-attack, and we strengthened our positions in the territory previously conquered by us.

In the region of Craonne and on the Heurtebise farm our artillery sue-

ceeded in reducing to silence the cannon of the enemy. Several of their pieces were even destroyed. We also made some progress in the vicinity of Berry-au-Bac.

In the Argonne, in the Woevre district, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges the respective positions show no change.

Germans Claim Yser Successes.

BERLIN, (via London.) Nov. 12.—German General Headquarters issues the following statement today:

The enemy advanced from Nieuport as far as Lombaertzyde, but was driven across the Yser. The eastern bank of the Yser as far as the sea is now clear of the enemy.

Our attack across the Yser Canal to the south of Dixmude is making progress.

In the region east of Ypres we have advanced further and captured 700 French soldiers, four cannon, and four machine guns.

The enemy's attacks in the forest of Argonne were repulsed.

BATTLEFIELD OF YPRES ONE VAST CEMETERY

Unparalleled Ferocity of Germans' Attack—3000 Killed Before One Trench.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—The fighting on the Yser and around Ypres continues with a violence and obstinacy which must be unparalleled in the annals of warfare. The correspondents repeat over and over, because no more descriptive phrase can be found, that the battlefield itself is one vast cemetery, and the country behind it one vast hospital.

Beside the awful loss of life the destruction of beautiful towns like Ypres, with their wonderful treasures of art and memorials of history, passes almost unnoticed, and in the lists of dead names of men distinguished in letters, science, and public life are for the present lost in the mass of this vast anonymous sacrifice.

For good or ill the Germans are evidently staking everything upon the issue in Belgium. A French soldier, who was wounded on Monday on the Yser and has reached Paris, gives today an account of his experiences which clearly indicates the blind daring and almost incredible determination of their assaults.

"My brigade," he says, "occupied a front of two and a half miles to the north of Ypres. The Germans threw themselves upon it in considerable numbers on Wednesday of last week. Our troops resisted stubbornly, but enormous losses did not stop the attack. Up to Thursday evening they came on repeatedly with reinforcements. I saw a single trench lost and retaken seven times in one day. After that there was a short interval, but on Saturday morning they attacked more violently than ever to the north of Dixmude. For forty hours we fought foot by foot without a moment's respite.

"It is impossible to describe such a hell, but I witnessed the following incident:

"A German regiment advanced, with flag flying, to within 300 yards of our trenches. It was met by a fire so deadly that it fell back. After being reformed in the rear it returned in markedly diminished numbers, and this time got within about 100 yards of our lines. Our guns poured a torrent of fire upon it, and again it retreated. A third time it attempted the assault. This time the order was given to hold our fire until they had come up. At twenty yards every gun and rifle blazed away. Ten minutes later the regiment was wiped out; in less than an hour 2,000 men had been slain."

FIGHTING FOR DIXMUDE.

Observers Believe That Allies Will Soon Retake the Town.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Times Flanders correspondent, describing the German attack at Dixmude, says:

"There were only two points, Dixmude and Nieuport, where the Germans could assume the offensive on the Yser, all the front between being impossible for fighting on account of the flood. The force concentrated between Dixmude and Thourout was chosen for the attack.

"In the morning the German batteries opened a heavy fire on the French positions and kept it up through most of the day. This cannonade was the prelude to a violent infantry attack on the outskirts of Dixmude. The attack was made with great gallantry and very heavy fighting took place.

"The Germans came on in overwhelming numbers, and toward evening the Allies were compelled to retire. They fell back into the town, destroying the two bridges in their retreat. The Germans thus won the bridge head.

"Next morning strong reinforcements were brought up by both sides, and fighting continued round about the town. In the course of the afternoon a force of Germans succeeded in penetrating into the town, and a desperate struggle went on in the streets.

"The capture of Dixmude, or a part of it, would be of no great advantage to the Germans. The town is almost entirely surrounded by water. More than once Dixmude has proved a death trap to the Germans, and it may well do so again."

The correspondent of The Daily Mail in Northern France, telegraphing under date of Wednesday, adds that the Germans are exhausted by their exertions and will probably be driven out again.

Evidence is accumulating, according to this correspondent, that the Germans are suffering from a shortage of ammunition, and that the quality of their artillery and ammunition apepars to have deteriorated. Heavy fighting, he says, continues around Dixmude.

GERMANS LOSE BIG GUNS

And Kill More Than 500 German Prisoners While Shelling La Bassee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Wednesday, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A very determined attempt was made by the Germans to pierce the British lines in the neighborhood of La Bassée on Tuesday. They were repulsed with great losses, and their artillery suffered heavily. Two of their biggest guns, said to be 14-inch, were destroyed, and one of their largest howitzers, believed to be of the 16½-inch type, is said to have been captured.

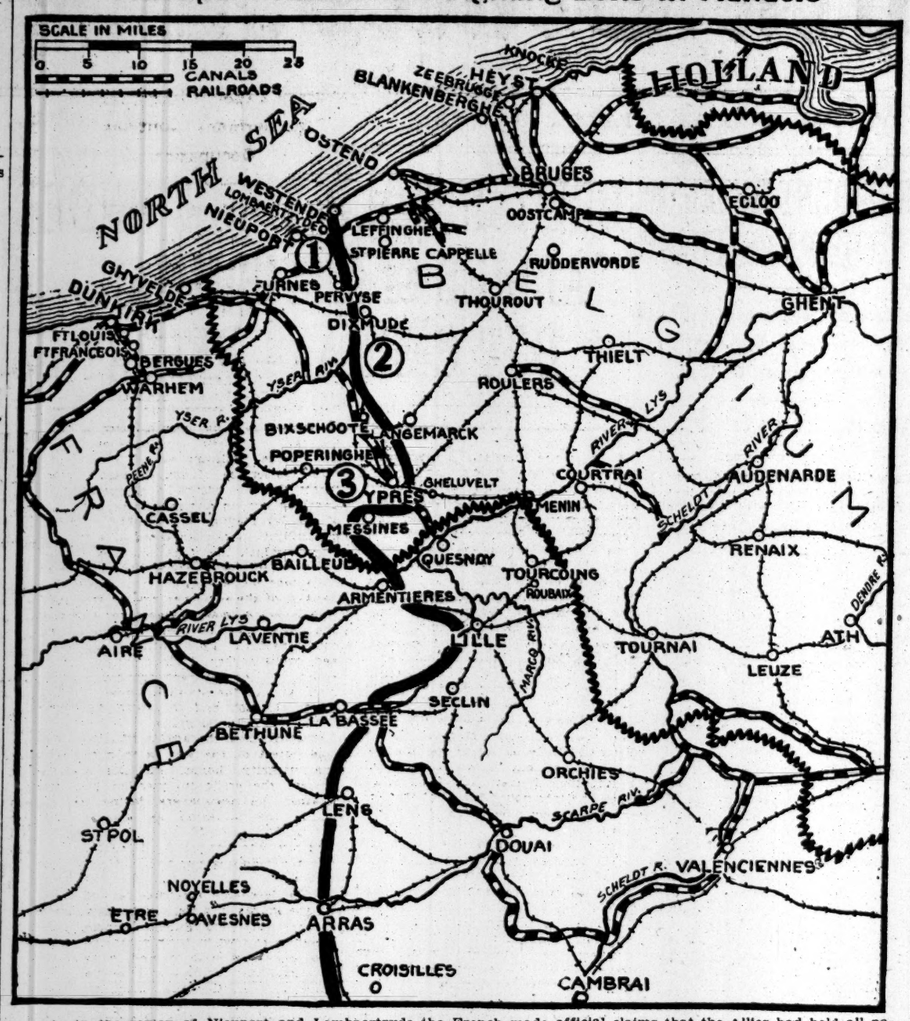
This was a brilliant achievement for which the British artillery was almost entirely responsible. The British troops have been relentlessly shelling the German positions for a week and have crippled the German offensive.

At La Bassée, however, the Germans began a night attack on Monday, and on Tuesday morning they were well on toward Bethune. The town seemed to be at their mercy, but their infantry had been trapped. They had met little opposition, for the thin lines of khaki had retreated before them and occupied a position on the slopes of a hill. The British infantry opened a terrifying rifle fire which decimated the Germans. In the meantime the latter had brought their artillery forward, and in the stampede that ensued after the British fire ceased, their gun crews and infantry became a panic-stricken mass of humanity. The British guns did their work mercilessly. The Germans were driven back helter-skelter, leaving piles of dead. Their guns were also abandoned, with several rounds of ammunition.

The bombardment of Ypres served on Tuesday to absolve the Allies of the obligation of looking after nearly 1,000 German prisoners. The Germans' shells fell on the railway station, where they evidently hoped to blow up one of the armored trains. At the moment the Germans were awaiting the arrival of a special train to convey them to the depots of France. They were killed in appalling numbers, only 284 surviving unwounded.

One hundred and sixty-one were rounded and conveyed to the British base hospitals. The others are still unburied at the railway station.

Principal Points of the Fighting Zone In Flanders



1. In the region of Nieuport and Lombaertzyde the French made official claims that the Allies had held all positions and had dislodged the Germans from all points but one on the left bank of the Yser. The Germans, while admitting the Allies' advance to Lombaertzyde, asserted that they had been driven back across the Yser, and that the eastern bank of the river as far as the sea was "clear of the enemy."
2. Berlin reported that the German attack across the Yser Canal (not river) to the south of Dixmude was making progress.
3. The Germans officially announced the capture of 700 French soldiers to the east of Ypres. The French War Office asserted that the British at Ypres had repulsed all German attacks.

"JOHNNY" POE WITH THE BRITISH ARMY

Famous Ex-Football Player of Princeton at the Front as a Scout.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is reported in London that "Johnny" Poe, the famous former Princeton football player, has gone to the front as a scout with the British forces.

John Prentiss Poe, or "Johnny" Poe, as he was known to football enthusiasts all over this country in the early nineties, is a son of John P. Poe, ex-Attorney General of Maryland. He entered Princeton University with the class of 1895, and made the "Varsity football team in his freshman year, playing with great brilliancy and rivaling the record of Edgar Allan Poe, his brother, who preceded him. He failed in his examinations in June, and again entered college with the class of 1896. His record on the gridiron was even better than the year before, but he again failed in his examinations, and did not return to college.

In 1907 Poe was a Captain in the Honduran Army in the war between Honduras and Nicaragua. He distinguished himself at the siege of Amapal, and was in charge of a gun in the engagement of Buenavista Fort. In the following year he joined Gen. Mendez of Venezuela in a filibustering expedition against Gen. Castro, then dictator of Venezuela. In the earlier days of the Mexican war it was several time reported that Poe intended to join the Constitutionalists.

WRECKING BELGIAN BRIDGES.

Germans Thus Cut Off Refugees' Flight—Isolating Antwerp.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"Sluis advices indicate that the Germans continue to blow up bridges, and that among the structures so destroyed is the bridge near Heyst, in West Flanders. Sentries are guarding the railways from Bruges to Ghent, from Courtrai to Ostend, and so forth.

"The Allies continue to occupy Ypres, but shells falling in the town yesterday killed four children. Aeroplanes are reported to have dropped bombs which damaged the church and Town Hall and set fire to several other buildings.

"The Kaiser, in journeying through Flanders, visited Courtrai and expressed his satisfaction to the municipal authorities for the manner in which the German troops had been quartered.

"From the Nieuport zone only feeble gun firing was heard on Wednesday.

"Train loads of wounded are continuously being transported from the battle line."

ORDERED TO SPARE FACTORIES

German Prisoner Tells Why Roubaix and Tourcoing Escaped Ruin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Surprise is frequently expressed in French newspapers at the comparative immunity of the twin industrial centres, Roubaix and Tourcoing, which were quite unharmed by the invasion, and even escaped the imposition of fine. The St. Omer correspondent of The Temps says that a German officer recently captured had a Headquarters Staff map with a red chalk circle drawn around the Roubaix-Tourcoing district. When asked to explain, he said:

"We have orders to spare both towns."

Censor's Staff Cut Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—The Daily Mail says that twenty-seven officers and nine civilians have just been struck off the censor's staff.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 24th St.
THE DOLLAR DINNER
Wine Included
Also Service a la Carte.
LARGE ORCHESTRA

APPEAL TO ENGLISH WOMEN

Asked to Hold Up Finer and Higher Ideals of Conduct.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—An appeal to the women of the British Empire, emphasizing their duty in time of war, is issued by the National Council on Public Morals. It recalls Lord Kitchener's exhortation to British soldiers at the beginning of the war to avoid alcoholic excesses and declares that the duties there enjoined are doubly strong in their appeal to women, for by living purely and temperately at home they can set a fine example of duty and self-control to those whom they ask to respect women in other lands.

"The present crisis," says the appeal, "is revealing conditions of demoralization and drink in some parts of England among men and women which lead us to the conclusion that the great part which women can and should play in this war has not yet been fully understood by all."

Against suggestions for state regulations of vice, the manifesto makes an emphatic protest and concludes:

"Will the women of England unite in a great movement toward a finer adn higher deal of national duty? This is the moment to begin. We are called upon to help our soldiers to fight enemies of demoralization and drink at home; we are called upon to crush these enemies in our own lives and homes, and we are called upon so to live as to bequeath a heritage of health and happiness to the children we shall eventually give to the nation."

Signatories include the Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. Asquith, Lady French, and Lady Jellicoe.

HEROIC FRENCH MOTHER.

Glad She Saved Her Son from Disease to Die for His Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Temps reprints from L'Information a letter from Mme. de S. of Paris, written on learning of the death of her son, aged 17, who volunteered despite ill health. The letter, which the Temps calls worthy of the Roman matron Cornelia, runs:

"I thank you for the delicacy with which the terrible news was broken to me. In my agony one consolation remains. For seventeen years I struggled for my son's life against many illnesses, only saving him from death by constant care. I am deeply proud to have succeeded in preserving him to die for his country."

VON PUTTKAMER'S SON DEAD.

Former President of the Reichstag Bereaved by the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Matin gives details of the death in the Hospital de la Compassion at Compiègne of a son of Dr. von Puttkamer, former President of the Reichstag. A short time before the German retreat from Compiègne a young non-commissioned officer of the Eighteenth Dragoons was brought to the hospital desperately wounded by a 75-millimeter shell.

Both eyes had been destroyed; one arm had been torn away, and he had a terrible wound in the leg. From the number and attentiveness of the high officials at his bedside the French hospital attendants realized that he was a person of importance.

The young man retained consciousness, murmuring faintly: "The arm doesn't matter, but it is dreadful never to see again, and not to be able to hunt or ride."

The Germans made preparations for an elaborate funeral when they realized that his death was imminent, but the proximity of the French compelled them to abandon their design. Von Puttkamer expired as the French entered Compiègne.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS FORECAST IN BERLIN

Present Political Equality on Land, Conquest of Equality at Sea, Says Dr. Delbrueck.

Germany's peace terms, as forecast by Dr. Hans Delbrueck of the University of Berlin, were given out by the German Information Service of 30 East Forty-second Street last night. The statement reads:

Hans Delbrueck has written an article for the Preussische Jahrbuecher in which he discusses Germany's prospective peace terms after the war. Because of the high position of Prof. Delbrueck and his close friendship with the Kaiser, his views are being widely quoted by the German press.

A peculiar coincidence is the fact that forty-four years ago, when the Franco-Prussian war was dragging toward its end, Prof. Heinrich von Treitschke, the famous German historian and philosopher, printed in the same periodical an article entitled "What We Ask of France." In it he raised the ardent cry of "Give us back the old loot, give us back Alsace-Lorraine!"

Prof. Delbrueck writes in part:

"Absolute assurance that a conquered enemy will not again grasp a favorable opportunity to reopen hostilities can be gained only when that enemy is permanently subdued. That is what the Romans did—that is how they gradually built up their Weltreich (world empire.)

"Today—and this is a blessing for humanity—such a Weltreich is impossible. A more moderate way is to take large concessions of territory, to retain dominating, strong, strategical points, and to starve out the enemy economically.

"This course was taken by Napoleon particularly in 1807 in regard to Prussia. He took half of our territory, retained the forts on the Oder, limited the size of our army, and claimed a war tax so enormous that we could not pay it in many years.

"It is a course that did not hold good. It would have held good if Napoleon had conquered the rest of the world. As he did not succeed in doing that, as early as in the sixth year after peace was made, there came the day for Prussia where she could rise again, and it was shown that it was just that tremendous material pressure which the French had exerted upon us which had awakened moral forces that proved infinitely more powerful.

"God forbid that the German Empire, after the victory which we expect, steer into the course of the Napoleonic policy! An infinite number of wars would be the consequence. For no matter how strong the chains we might put on the nations, they could never be strong enough to paralyze them completely. And all Europe agrees on this point: That it will never, never suffer the reign of one single State.

"Therefore, the safety and security which we want to achieve can be brought about only through a combination of the highest military power with a political moderation, a moderation which disarms the suspicion awakened by the military power. In other words, our aim must be the maintenance of the existing political equality on land and the conquest of equality at sea."

TURKISH ARMENIANS IN ARMED REVOLT

Were Ready to Join Russian Invaders, Having Drilled and Collected Arms.

SEE DAY OF DELIVERANCE

Native Paper Says They Are Prepared for Any Sacrifice—Refuse to Join Turkish Army.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12. — Reports reaching the Russian capital from the Turkish border attach increasing importance to the part the Armenians are playing in the Russo-Turkish war.

In several towns occupied by the Russians the Armenian students have shown themselves ready to join the invading army, explaining that they had prepared themselves for the Russian approach by constant drilling and by gathering arms secretly. All along the line of march, according to these dispatches, the Armenian peasants are receiving the Russian troops with enthusiasm and giving provisions to them freely.

An Armenian newspaper, referring to this crisis in the history of Armenia, publishes the following:

"The long-anticipated day of deliverance for the Turkish Armenians is at hand, and the Armenians are prepared for any sacrifice made necessary by the performance of their manifest duty."

From this border country there have come to Petrograd further reports of armed conflicts arising from the refusal of Armenians to become Turkish conscripts and to surrender their arms.

It is now rumored that the important City of Van is today besieged by Armenian guerrilla bands in great force. In Feitun the number of insurgents is said to exceed 20,000, and they are reported to have defeated all the Turkish troops sent against them, causing heavy losses to the Turks.

TURKS' NAVY REALLY GERMAN.

3,000 German Officers in It, Says Englishman from Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—An Englishman who has long been a resident of Constantinople, which city he left on Nov. 1, has arrived in London. He says that in addition to the crews of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, nearly 3,000 German officers are in the Turkish naval service.

Two months ago, he says, all the German clerks of public and private establishments were taken over by the military authorities and placed in charge of the telegraph and postal departments and the censorship. He adds:

"Every Turkish ship has a German officer in command. It was a mistake that the Khédive was not allowed to return to Egypt some time ago, where he could have carefully watched developments, whereas in Constantinople he is the centre of the intrigues of discontented Arabs of the Nationalist Party and Germans."

TURKISH MISSION TO RUMANIA.

Halil Bey, Uncle of Enver Bey, Arrives at Bucharest.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News says:

"A telegram from Bucharest says that Halil Bey, uncle of Enver Bey, the leader of the Young Turks, has arrived there on a special mission on behalf of Turkey."

TURKS FLEE TO MOUNTAINS.

Victories Reported by Russians — Many Prisoners Taken.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—The following communication from the General Staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus, dated Tiflis, was made public tonight:

"The attacks of the Turks on our positions at Koprukeui Nov. 11 were repulsed with great losses to the Turks. A Turkish column which attempted to turn our left wing was subjected to the cross-fire of our artillery, and was impetuously attacked by our infantry. The Turks fled into the mountains in complete disorder, pursued by our cavalry.

"Under the protection of the fortified positions of Devebommu the Turks continue to concentrate troops at Erzerum. They apparently are receiving reinforcements by way of Trebisond.

"On Nov. 9 the Turks were attacked and defeated in Khanessour Pass, on the road from Azerbaijan to Van. They retreated rapidly in disorder, leaving behind them their dead and wounded.

An official communication from the General Staff of the Caucasian Army, dated Nov. 10, says:

"Small skirmishes in the region beyond the Tchoruk River, in the neighborhood of the Province of Batum, have taken place.

"We maintained our position at Koprukeui, Turkish attempts to envelop us resulting in failure. The enemy has been put in disorder, the column which intended to outflank or envelop us being dispersed.

"We captured many prisoners and large quantities of munitions. We have occupied all of the Valley of Alaschkertska.

"According to a Turkish officer taken prisoner, the Turkish Army, commanded by Hassan Izzet Pasha, is guided by Germans."

BATTLE ON IN THE BALTIC.

Steamer Reports Fight Between Squadrons of Torpedo Boats.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Stockholm says the Captain of the steamer Norden, which has just arrived there, reports that he was warned by a German torpedo boat to steer a wide course from the vicinity of Gjedse rLighthouse on the southern end of the Island of Laaland, in the Baltic, because a battle between Russian and German torpedo boats was in progress.

The Captain also reported that he heard sounds of heavy firing.

A WELL KNOWN MAINE CITIZEN BOILED ALIVE!

There were thousands of them, and with due respect to that beautiful State, we refer to the Lobster.

Every day we receive a SPECIAL SHIPMENT, all the way from MAINE WATERS—each one alive—and selected with great care for the "CAMPUS," that our patrons may enjoy this delectable crustacean, WHOLE LIVE BROILED, WHOLE COLD BOILED with Mayonnaise. A salad, Newburgh or Cocktail, at charges from 40 to 50 cents. Amid surroundings of exceptional refinement with splendid music and entertainment.

ORIGINAL GOSSLER'S CAMPUS RESTAURANT
104th St. & Columbus Av. "L" Station.
1 min. from 103d St. S'way "Sub." Sta.
NO BRANCHES

SAYS TREATY BOUND TURKEY TO FIGHT

Diplomat at Athens Asserts That an Old Alliance With Germany Existed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Embros (Forward) publishes an interview with an "exalted foreign diplomatic personage" explaining the circumstances which compelled Turkey to stake her existence as an empire by entering the war as an ally of Germany.

Turkey, he says, knew that her participation in the war was an act of folly contrary to her own interests, but she was compelled to make war by reason of a treaty of alliance concluded long ago, by which Turkey bound herself to give military and naval assistance to Germany if war were declared on Germany by Russia, Germany entering into a similar obligation toward Turkey.

When the present war began there were strong differences of opinion in the Turkish Cabinet as to whether, under such disadvantageous circumstances, Turkey was bound to carry out her obligations. In fact, Turkey represented to Germany that she had no money, that her army was going through a period of reorganization, and that her fleet was entirely powerless to defend the capital. Germany answered by advancing money and sending officers and men for the Turkish army and navy.

The diplomatist refers to the terms of the telegram from Emperor Francis Joseph to the Sultan, in which the Emperor said Turkey was compelled to fight for her honor—meaning, of course, that Turkey was bound to take the field under her solemn treaty obligations. The diplomatist adds that the existence of the treaty was known to Great Britain.

The story is regarded here as containing a certain improbability. On its face it would appear to be an attempt to represent Turkey as more sinned against than sinning and to prepare the way for retreat, with a severe castigation, from what the great majority of Turks must by now realize to be a senseless adventure.

The fact, however, that the account appears in Embros and other leading organs of Greek public opinion, which are not normally inclined to offer excuses for Turkey, makes it impossible to dismiss it on this count.

MILITARY REVOLT IN ADRIANOPLE

Turks Angry Because German Officers Are Put Over Them —Trouble in Capital Too.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—A military revolution has started in Adrianople in consequence of the subjection of the Turkish forces to German commanders.

Il Secolo's correspondent at Bucharest, who transmits this information, adds that deep discontent is also manifest in Constantinople, where the army has been "stiffened" by Teuton officers, who occupy all the higher posts.

BLESSED MEN AS SHIP SANK.

Chaplain and a Few Sailors Were Left on the Russian Ship Pruth.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"A graphic account has been received here of the end of the Russian transport Pruth, which the Russians sank rather than surrender her to the Turkish cruiser Goeben.

"When called upon to surrender, her Captain headed the Pruth for the shore, opened the valves, and blew a hole in the bottom of the vessel. Lieut. Ragowsky perished while attempting to fire a second charge of explosives. Part of the crew got off in boats, while the others jumped into the water and were picked up by the Turkish ships.

"The ship's chaplain and a handful of men were left aboard. As the ship went down the chaplain was seen on deck giving his blessing to the men who remained about him cheering and singing the national anthem."

TURKISH SHIP CAPTURED.

Torpedo Boat Falls in Hands of the Allies Off Asia Minor.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Turkish torpedo boat, which escaped from the Dardanelles, has been captured off Tenedos, an island five miles off the northwest coast of Asia Minor, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

SAW THE EMDEN LOSE LAST FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

dashed for the boats, but the Emden got under way at once and the boats were left behind.

Looking to the eastward, we could see the reason for this sudden departure, for a warship, which we afterward learned was the Australian cruiser Sydney, was coming up at full speed in pursuit. The Emden did not wait to discuss matters, but firing her first shot at a range of about 3,700 yards, steamed north as hard as she could go.

Rangefinder Crippled.

At first the firing of the Emden seemed excellent, while that of the Sydney was somewhat erratic. This, as I afterward learned, was due to the fact that the Australian cruiser's rangefinder was put out of action by one of the only two shots the Germans got home. However, the British gunners soon overcame any difficulties that this may have caused and settled down to their work, so that before long two of the Emden's funnels had been shot away. She also lost one of her masts quite early in the fight. Both blazing away with their big guns, the two cruisers disappeared below the horizon, the Emden being on fire.

After the great naval duel passed from our sight and we could turn out attention to the portion of the German crew that had been left behind, we found that these men had put off in their boats obedient to the signal of the siren, but when their ship steamed off without them they could do nothing else but come ashore again. On relanding they lined upon the shore of the lagoon, evidently determined to fight to the finish if the British cruiser sent a party ashore, but tho dueling cruiser had disappeared, and at 6 P. M. the German raiders embarked on the old schooner Ayessa, which belongs to Mr. Ross, the "uncrowned king" of the islands. Seizing a quantity of clothes and stores, they sailed out and have not been seen since.

Early the next morning, Tuesday, Nov. 10, we saw the Sydney returning, and at 8:43 A. M. she anchored off the island. From various members of the crew I gathered some details of the running fight with the Emden. The Sydney, having an advantage in speed, was able to keep out of range of the Emden's guns and to bombard her with her own heavier metal. The engagement lasted eighty minutes, the Emden finally running ashore on North Keeling Island and becoming an utter wreck.

Two Shots Kill Four Men.

Only two German shots proved effective. One of these failed to explode, but smashed the main range finder and killed one man. The other killed three men and wounded fourteen.

Each of the cruisers attempted to torpedo the other, but both were unsuccessful, and the duel proved a contest in hard pounding at long range. The Sydney's speed during the fighting was twenty-six knots and the Emden's twenty-four knots, the British ship's superiority of two knots enabling her to choose the range at which the battle should be fought, and to make the most of her superior guns.

The Sydney left here at 11 A. M. Tuesday in the hope of picking up any of the survivors of the Buresk, the collier that had been in attendance on the Emden and was sunk after an engagement on the previous day. Finally, with a number of wounded prisoners on board, the Sydney left here yesterday, and our few hours of war excitement were over.

CONDEMNS EMDEN'S METHODS.

Witness Recalls How She Deceived the Jemtchug at Penang.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALCUTTA, India, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The tendency to overlook the fact that the Emden's raids had been ruinous for Indian ports, in view of the sportsmanlike behavior of Capt. von Muller, had a rude shock yesterday when eyewitnesses of the sinking of the Russian cruiser Jemtchug arrived here and said that when the Emden approached the port of Penang she replied to the Russian cruiser's challenge with "Yarmouth, coming to anchorage."

Before the officer of the watch could reply the Emden swung her stern toward the Jemtchug and fired a torpedo, which struck the Jemtchug amidships. Then the German cruiser poured broadsides into the Jemtchug, which blew up with a deafening roar as the fire reached her magazines. The whole affair, this witness said, lasted barely twenty minutes, and scarcely a single member of the Jemtchug's crew survived.

PLAN TO GREET VON MULLER.

Australians Prepare to Welcome the Captain of the Emden.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Australians are making preparations to welcome Capt. Carl von Muller, commander of the German cruiser Emden, destroyed recently by the Australian cruiser Sydney, according to the Sydney correspondent of The Evening News.

They are arranging to show their recognition of his gallantry and courtesy.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, (via The Hague and London.)—All the newspapers of Berlin unite in publishing articles in praise of the commerce-destroying career of the German cruiser Emden, and they say her final destruction always had been counted upon.

The Morgenpost says that since the beginning of the world never before has a single ship taken part in international warfare with such terrible results. All the newspapers reprint from London journals laudatory articles on Capt. von Muller, the commander of the Emden.

Major Moraht, the military critic, writes in the Tageblatt: "There has been no question that the career of the Emden was bound to come to an end before long. The British Admiralty would have lost the confidence of the nation unless it finally succeeded in destroying her. In view of the great difference between the fighting power of the Emden and that of her opponent, the Sydney, it is no wonder that she suffered severely. Her career has been a glorious one and never will be forgotten."

TREASURES SUNK BY EMDEN.

Geddes Civic History Collection Lost with the Clan Grant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—On the Clan Grant, one of the vessels sunk by the Emden, was the unique collection of material dealing with civic history gathered by Prof. Patrick Geddes. The collection represented the work of a lifetime, and it is beyond hope that Prof. Geddes will ever be able to replace the models, charts, ancient maps, and diagrams he gathered to illustrate the evolution of civic life.

The Architects' War Committee, a body formed to watch the interests of members of the profession affected by the war, has contributed £50 ($250), to enable Prof. Geddes to replace some of his material, but he can never be compensated for his loss of time and labor.

Dr. Geddes is professor of Botany at University College, Dundee, and Senior President of University Hall, Edinburgh. He has written works on botany, civic development, and evolution. He also is noted for his travels and explorations.

GOEBEN CRIPPLED BY SHELL.

Turkish Vessel Hit Below the Waterline in Dardanelles Fight.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—A dispatch received here from Constantinople says that the Turkish cruiser Goeben was penetrated by a shell at her water line during the recent bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Allied Anglo-French fleet.

The damage inflicted is described as serious.

CAPTURE GERMAN STEAMER.

French Interne 150 Men Found Aboard the Vessel.

PERPIGNAN, France, Nov. 12.—A French cruiser, steaming off the coast, captured a German steamer which had on board 150 men and what was described as a suspicious cargo.

The Germans were interned here.

CRADOCK LISTED AS DEAD.

Admiralty Publishes Names of Officers of Good Hope and Monmouth.

LONDON, Nov. 12. — The Admiralty tonight published the names of fifty-two officers and warrant officers who were aboard the British cruiser Good Hope when she was sunk, with the cruiser Monmouth, by the German squadron off the coast of Chile. The names include that of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commander of the British ships.

The Monmouth had aboard forty-two officers. The Captain of the Good Hope was Philip Francklin. The Captain of the Monmouth was Frank Brandt.

With the announcement of the names the Admiralty said that, in the absence of further information, the loss of the Good Hope and Monmouth was officially presumed.

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PRZEMYSL SIEGE RESUMED

Austrians at San River Attempting to Halt Advance on Cracow Through Galicia.

MEET DISASTER ON PRUTH

Two Divisions Surrounded and Cut to Pieces—Grand Duke Nicholas Preparing to Strike in Germany.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—The Russian army under Gen. Rennenkampff is fighting its way into East Prussia and has taken Johannisburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Soldau, both of which towns are already in Russian hands. This gives to Russia the control of an important railway line which skirts the frontier in German territory and several branch railways running into the interior.

The central army, which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only unimportant engagements, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing.

The Russian left wing has followed the Kielce Railway to the Austrian frontier and is within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent.

The southern army, under Gen. Ruzsky, is at Rzeszow, between Przemysl and Cracow, and its crossing of the San River is being opposed by the Austrians.

Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, while still another is operating against the Austrians, who are holding the passage of the Carpathians.

The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is wielding these armies, and the mobility they are showing are the subject of admiration on the part of military men here.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—The Russian General Staff issued the following statement today:

In East Prussia on Nov. 11 an action developed on the front of Stalluponen, Krugtanken, and the region of Soldau. Our troops occupied Johannisburg.

Beyond the Vistula battles of secondary importance occurred in the region of Kalisz, (Russian Poland), and Neschava, where advance guards of the enemy sought to progress.

In the Carpathians, Austrian rearguards maintained at the crossings on the upper San in the region of Sanok were attacked by our troops.

The siege of Przemysl, which was suspended during the period in which the Austro-German armies were on the offensive, has been re-established.

PREPARING ANOTHER BLOW.

Russians Plan Invasion of Germany on a Wide Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian advance in East Prussia continues, but this time it is a purely military movement, unlike the first chivalrous dash at all costs to relieve the pressure upon France and save Paris. The Germans appear to be disputing every inch of the ground.

Conflicts presumably of a minor advance guard nature have taken place west of the Goldapp and 116 miles away between Mlawa and Soldau. In both regions the Russians have driven their enemy back.

The German official summary of the Polish disasters assures the world that the whole adventure was a deep-laid scheme on the part of Gen. von Hindenburg to draw the Russians away from their base. The next fortnight will show how admirably the German General has succeeded in the plan, born of his appalling failure to effect anything in Poland.

Three weeks ago the Germans planned to ocupy Poland up to the Vistula, wintering in Warsaw and Ivangorod. They brought reaping and thrashing machinery with which to get the Polish crops in and there are many other indications of their intention of a prolonged stay. While established on the Vistula they were to assist Austria to recover Galicia and then they were to proceed in a triumphal march through Russia together.

Unfortunately the Russian Commander in Chief also has his plans, which he carries through with iron rigidity. If I am not mistaken, Russia is preparing a move on a wide front into Germany when the time comes. This front has still a considerable extent of German territory to recover before it gets into line for this advance. Some interesting tactical problems with plenty of fighting may be looked for in the near future along the direction which may now be hinted as the Mlawa-Soldau region; but this as a matter for the future.

At the present time good progress is being made with the pursuit of the Austrians who are retreating westward on Cracow, from which the Russian forces are now distant about forty miles on the east side and only half that on the north. The civilian population of Cracow is again being evicted, this time under German command.

The tour of the extended fronts occupied by the Russian armies which Emperor Nicholas is now making will last a fortnight and will cover several thousand miles. After spending the first week with the armies on the Vistula and East Prussian fronts, where the news of the Turco-Germanic attacks on Russian ports was conveyed to his Majesty, the Emperor on Sunday reached Kholm, which a couple of months ago was occupied by the Austrian hosts, but which now is a base hospital, and proceeded thence to Siedlice. Gens. Ivanoff and Ruszky had the honor of being invited to the imperial table.

After visiting the hospitals, reviewing the troops for the front, and receiving the reports of the Generals of the armies, the Emperor yesterday reached Rovno, where his sister, the Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, has had charge of the base hospital of the Red Cross since the beginning of the war, personally tending the wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 13. — A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"News of the beginning of a battle at Cracow, Galicia, is momentarily expected.

"The Germans have been digging trenches and erecting barbed-wire entanglements along the whole of the Russo-German frontier, with the object of impeding the progress of the Russian forces. It is understood, however, that their main plan is to retire on the fortresses of Königsberg, Thorn, Graudenz, Posen, Glogau, Breslau, and Neisse."

TELLS OF RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

Berlin Paper Says Invaders Were Surprised Near Czernowitz.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, via London, Nov. 12.—The Frankfurter Zeitung has received the following dispatch regarding the reported defeat of the Russians near Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian province of Bukowina:

"The Austrians made an unexpected movement, crossing the Pruth a few kilometers northward of Czernowitz, and suddenly attacked the Russian right wing. The Russians were completely surprised, and after a short resistance decided to fall back upon their base, which seemed free. However, they were then taken under fire by Austrian artillery, which caused terrible losses among the Russian detachments. The battlefield was covered with corpses.

"The Russians were beaten also yesterday in East Galicia, being repulsed in an action between Rzeszow and Jaslo."

An official report issued today says:

In the eastern theatre of the war our cavalry operating near Kalisz have driven back the Russian cavalry which made a fresh advance.

Vienna headquarters reports that in the battle for the heights of Misar against the Servians between Nov. 6 and 11, 4,300 prisoners were taken.

VENICE, Nov. 12.—Gen. Potiorek, commander of the Austrian army operating against the Servians, has issued a general order to the fifth and sixth armies fighting in Servia to do their utmost to break the last resistance of their opponents and end the campaign before Winter sets in with all the terrible sufferings which would follow.

SHOOT MUTINEERS WHOLESALE

Terrible Conditions Reported to Prevail in Austrian Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Details of the condition of the Austro-Hungarian forces have reached here, and form a ghastly tale of death and suffering.

As was reported before the last great battle, which proved such a crushing defeat, the Austrian War Office sent to the front all the men of the Landsturm, three-fourths of whom were scarcely fit for the police work and railway watching which they had done up to then, and were much less capable of rendering service in the field.

The military authorities had no choice but to call them up, for all the best troops had been put out of action in Galicia, while the Hungarian cavalry, which are the finest soldiers the Dual Monarchy possesses, were all drafted north long ago to help the Germans push through to Calais. They behaved splendidly in Belgium, but were almost annihilated by the naval guns. In a single list of the losses suffered by this crack corps in one week alone appear the names of 867 Magyars belonging to the most exclusive circles of the Hungarian aristocracy.

Apart from its enormous losses in the field, the Austro-Hungarian Army has been seriously affected as a fighting force by the indiscipline and even sedition seething in the ranks. Some of the twenty-four regiments from the Carpathian region were shot down more or less wholesale at the very outset of hostilities for refusing to march against the Russians. Despite the terrible example made of the mutineers, the spirit of insubordination was not checked, with the consequence that in the very first engagements whole regiments went over to the Russians.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina things are rapidly approaching a crisis. Natives are deserting from their regiments by hundreds together. There is a constant stream of men returning to their homes from all sides. German troops have been detached to fetch them back, and as all the villagers side with the deserters, civil war is raging over entire districts.

The Germans are relentless in their methods of dealing with the mutineers. In order to strike terror into the population executions are carried out wholesale. At Bugojno, for instance, out of 880 able-bodied men that place contained only 111 escaped being shot. At Mostar 80 men were executed at the same time, while the shooting of parties of 15, 20, and 30 at a time is of daily occurrence. Frequently whole villages are burned down as well as a further example.

It is easy to understand after this how the Russians are driving the Austrians like sheep before them, without taking into account the terrible ravages cholera is making in the ranks of the unfortunate Austro-Hungarian soldiers.

FIXES 1916 AS WAR LIMIT.

But Invasion of England Won't Be Easy, Says Austrian General.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Field Marshal Evettovich of the Austrian Army has published an article fixing 1916 as the extreme limit of the war.

Next Spring, he writes, England can put another army into the field and in the Summer and Autumn other belligerents can collect fresh forces, but in 1916 no more can possibly be raised. The entrance of neutral States into the conflict will prolong rather than abbreviate the war.

A great naval battle will be inevitable, and Germany will find the invasion of England most difficult.

REFUGEES SPREAD BAD NEWS.

Berliners Amazed and Dismayed to Learn of Russian Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Profound dismay has been caused in Berlin by the news, which had been carefully suppressed by the censor, that the Russian invaders have again crossed the Eastern frontier and have advanced into the provinces of East Prussia and Posen. The news, though not published in the newspapers, has reached Berlin through refugees from the frontier districts of the invaded provinces, who fled to escape the horrors of war.

The memory of the earlier Russian invasion of East Prussia was just beginning to fade from the memory of Berliners, and practically all the fugitives who after those earlier days had fled to the capital had been re-established in their homes. Their reappearance in Berlin and other towns of the interior in a state of greater panic than ever has thus created a much greater impression than the earlier fights.

The suppression of news by the censor merely increases public anxiety, and the prevailing depression has been further augmented by news which has leaked through from Vienna that the return of civilians to their homes in western Galicia around Cracow has been stopped by the Austrian Government. These fugitives rushed from Galicia to Vienna during the earlier periods of the Russian invasion. More recently during the operations in Russian Poland the authorities had been sending them home in batches. The sudden order that no more be allowed to return to Galicia for the present has created a very bad impression in Vienna and, indirectly, in Berlin.

News of the latest Russian advance is being carefully suppressed by all the German and Austrian newspapers. The Austro-German forces are still thought to be in the heart of Russian Poland and on the verge of capturing Warsaw.

SERBS ROUT 6,000 AUSTRIANS.

Capture 2,000 When Invaders Cross the Danube Near Semandria.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Nish, Servia, to the Havas Agency recounts the fighting on the Servian frontier during the past few days. It says:

"On the Bosnian side, as on the banks of the Save and the Danube, the past week has been marked by a renewal of Austrian attacks with fresh troops and a quantity of heavy artillery.

"The enemy directed his efforts toward the Tzer Plateau so as to collaborate with troops which, from the Drina, violently attacked the Servian positions at Yagodna, Boreagne, and Goutchevo.

"For strategic reasons the Servians abandoned the positions at Goutchevo, retiring in good order to a point a few kilometers in the rear.

"In the fighting around Shabats the Servian regiments, with extraordinary bravery, repulsed the Austrians repeatedly, inflicting considerable losses.

"Tuesday, at 3 A. M., Austrian battalions comprising about 6,000 men crossed the Danube near Semandria (about thirty miles southeast of Belgrade) under cover of the fire of monitors and artillery. The combat that ensued lasted until 5 P. M., and resulted in a check to the enemy.

"A thousand Austrians were killed, 2,000 were taken prisoners, and the others fled on the monitors or scattered among the vines around Semandria and surrendered in groups. Among the prisoners are two Colonels and several officers of lesser rank. The Servians also took a number of quick-firers. The troops of the Vardar region particularly distinguished themselves in this fight."

RUMOR OF GERMAN LOSS.

London Hears Three Cruisers Are Sunk in the Pacific.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A report was current in the lobbies of the House of Commons this afternoon that three German cruisers had been sunk in the Pacific at a place not specified.

However, no confirmation of the rumor was obtainable.

SAW EIGHT JAPANESE SHIPS.

Battle Cruiser Kongo Leading the Fleet in the Pacific.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 12.—A dispatch received here from Valparaiso says that the Japanese squadron seen recently off Easter Island in the Pacific by a merchant vessel consisted of eight vessels.

The battle cruiser Kongo was the flagship.

WAR MAKES CARPENTIER POOR

Seizure of Coal Mines Sweeps Away the French Boxer's Fortune.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12. — The Illustrated Weekly Sporting says that Georges Carpentier, who was reputed to be worth $300,000, has lost the greater part of his fortune by the seizure of the coal mines at Lens and Courrieres, in which his manager, Decamps, is also largely interested.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.

The Russians invading East Prussia, under Gen. Rennenkampff, have captured Johannisburg (1). This gives them control of the important frontier railroad running from Lyck to Soldau, which cities they also hold.

The left wing of the Russian Army, which is following the railroad from Kielce in its march to Cracow (2), is only a few miles from that fortress. The southern army, which is also nearing Cracow through Galicia, has reached Rzeszow (3).

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The capture of Dixmude by the Germans and their appearance on the west bank of the Yser show a fighting strength in this part of the line that will yet land some hard blows on the armies of the Allies. The sudden rush of the Germans overcame the troops that were holding the main line of defense of the Allies. The latter, however, soon rushed in reserves, and closed up the gap in their positions. The fighting in this district is apparently again settling down to the deadlock that is its normal status. In the territory where the Aisne joins the Oise the French report another gain northeast of Tracy-le-Val. This region has been the scene of desperate fighting ever since Gen. von Kluck first took up his position in the forest of l'Aigle in the middle of September.

These impetuous attacks that the Germans are delivering at nearly all points of the line are part of the policy that they have been pursuing with such notable success in this field during the last month. In order that they might be able to turn their attention to the east, it was essential that they should hold back the Allies in France with the smallest force possible. They accomplished this by keeping their troops in the west so active that the Allies were kept busy in shifting their forces to check the various attacks.

The German plan miscarried, though, in that it failed to inflict a serious blow upon Russia. Having failed in the east, the Germans are now confronted in both battle zones by superior forces. It is now becoming a serious question for them as to how they are going to release from either border enough forces to strengthen the armies on the other frontier sufficiently to conduct a vigorous campaign. If they try to stand on the defensive in every field there can be but one result. At some point the efforts of the Allies will in time succeed in breaking through. The German lines will thus by degrees be forced further and further back into their home territory. Both the fighting power and the staying power of the German nation are equal to those of any other people in the world. If the war should go against them they will certainly not give in until serious privations and sufferings have reached to all parts of the empire. Even under the most unfavorable conditions this could hardly happen inside of twelve months.

On the other hand, if the Allies should be defeated in a great battle their armies would have to make a rapid retreat to points at which they could reorganize their forces. A gradual development of their strength would again take place, and they would move slowly to regain lost ground. Such a reverse would result in the addition of six months or a year to the probable length of the war.

The enormous use of automobiles in this war for transporting supplies of every kind, heavy guns, and even detachments of troops, raises a question as to the possibility of the maintenance of this vast number of machines in service. These cars require constant tinkering under the best of conditions. Their useful life must be especially short under war service conditions. The Allies can make good these losses by large purchases in America and other countries, but it would seem that the Germans must soon find this means of transportation very much reduced. In gasoline and spirits also Germany is at a serious disadvantage. She imports practically all of her gasoline, while the grain and potatoes normally used for making alcohol must now be used for food.

A lull in the Russians' operations in the north is now giving them time to gather at the front the force that will be needed to attack the Germans in the defensive positions that they have occupied. In East Prussia, particularly, the Russians are going carefully, for the operations in this field are of secondary importance. If the forces in Poland can push westward into Germany, the German East Prussian army will have no choice but to retreat. Consequently, the Russians cannot afford to take any chances of a disastrous defeat in the lake region such as that by which Gen. von Hindenberg two months ago won his great renown. In southwestern Poland it is even more important for the Russians to bring up to the front all possible strength in men and artillery before they deliver their final attack upon the intrenched line that the Germans have occupied along the Silesian border.

The object of the rapid retreat of the latter was to have the next battle take place on a field selected by them. Every advantage of the ground would thus be theirs. If the Russians could be enticed into delivering an attack before the arrival of their heavy artillery, the Germans would thus have a chance to get revenge for their reverses along the Vistula.

The advance of the Russians in Galicia will soon set free their Cossack divisions on this flank for a new invasion of Hungary. When the Austrians have closed in sufficiently to make a strong stand against the Russian pursuit, the fighting will take on the characteristics of siege operations like that in France. Mounted troops are of little value in such combats, but must be moved to the flanks, where the fighting will give them opportunities for performing their true rôle.

LIEUT. COL. PERCIVAL IS KILLED IN BATTLE

Widow is Cecil Henland, the Writer—Other Well Known Names on Casualty List.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A casualty list dated Nov. 3 was issued here tonight. It gives the names of ten officers killed and twenty-eight wounded.

Among the killed are Lieut. Col. C. B. Moreland of the Welsh Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Arthur Jex-Blake Percival of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

In the list of wounded appear the names of Lieut. Col. R. H. H. Boys of the Royal Engineers and Major B. T. Bell of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Percival, a distinguished soldier, was the youngest son of the Bishop of Hereford. His widow, Cecil Henland, whom he married in 1908, at the age of 38, is a well-known author of children's books.

Col. Percival was educated at Marlborough and Rugby and entered the army in 1892. He served in the Sudan in 1898 under Kitchener, and was present at the battle of Khartoum, receiving the Khédive's Medal with two clasps, and was thrice mentioned in dispatches.

In 1905, again in the Sudan, he took part in the operations against the Nyam-Nyam tribes and won mention in dispatches and two more medals. The next year he fought at Talodi, South Kondfan, and again was mentioned in dispatches. Later he commanded the Camel Corps in the Egyptian Army, and, when the present war began he was General Staff Officer at the War Office. He had become a Captain at 30, a Major at 35; received the Distinguished Service Order in 1902, and was admitted to the Staff College in 1908. His services at Mons made him Lieutenant Colonel of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieut. Col. Reginald Harvey Henderson Boys is 47 years of age and served with distinction in South Africa. In 1904 he received the thanks of the community of Hongkong and a service of plate for his services during the plague of that year.

Major Beauchamp Tyndall Pell is a holder of the Distinguished Service Order, and had seen much service in China, on the northwest frontier of India, and in the South African war.

ACQUITS BRITISH ADMIRAL.

Troubridge Blameless in Escape of Goeben and Breslau.

WEYMOUTH, England, Nov. 12, (via London.)—Rear Admiral F. O. Troubridge, second in command of the British Mediterranean Fleet, was today acquitted by a court-martial of neglect in connection with the escape of the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. Rear Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, formerly in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, was previously exculpated from similar charges.

While they still belonged to the German Navy the Goeben and Breslau eluded British warships sent to attack them, and, escaping from the Messina Straits, made their way to the Dardanelles, where they were transferred to the Turkish Navy.

AUSTRALIA EMBARKS 25,000 TROOPS TO WAR

On 23 Transports, Convoyed by 14 Cruisers, Ventura's Passengers Saw Them Leave Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Passengers, who arrived here to-day on the liner Ventura, which left Sydney on Oct. 24, reported that a few days before sailing 25,000 Australian troops were embarked in twenty-three transports, convoyed by fourteen cruisers, and sailed under cover of night for a destination reported to be Egypt.

While off the Fiji Islands the Ventura sighted warships astern. They came up rapidly and proved to be the French cruiser Montcalm, the British cruiser Encounter, and the Australian battle cruiser Australia.

Officers came aboard, scanned the ship's manifest and passenger list, asked for the latest newspapers, and returned to their vessels. This is the first time the Montcalm, whose presence has been reported in all parts of the Pacific, has been placed definitely.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the British Secretary of State for War, announced at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall on Monday night, that in addition to the forces of Canada, the vanguard of which had been welcomed in England, soldiers were on their way from Australia and New Zealand to fight for the Imperial cause.

DUKE ERNST AT THE FRONT.

Kaiser's Son-in-Law, Reported Wounded, Now Fighting Again.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—A dispatch to The Temps from Bordeaux says that Ernst August, Duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of Emperor William, who was reported to have been wounded in action, left Brunswick on Nov. 5 and returned to the front.

FRENCH CRITICISM OF WAR POLICY

Military Expert Discouraged by the Germans' Continued Occupation.

BUT PUBLIC IS CONFIDENT

Temps Points to Germany's Lost Ground and Rapid Increase of Allies' Resources.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The first outspoken criticism of the conduct of the war has just been allowed to see the light here, and is said to emanate from a high military expert, no longer on active service. It may be said at the outset that the views he expresses are anything but an accurate interpretation of popular feeling here. Public opinion generally is more than satisfied with the way in which the operations are developing. Although aware that mistakes have been made and conscious more especially of the fact that France was decidedly not so well prepared for war as she ought to have been, the public is confident that victory will come in the end, owing to Gen. Joffre's skillful leadership, to the inherent bravery of his men, and to the staunch support given by the British and the signal services rendered by the Belgians.

Starting from the assumption that the sole object of the war is to guarantee the integrity, honor, and life of the nation, the critic in question protests against the newspapers daring to describe the situation as good, when "from Rheims to Mezières, from Lille to Argonne, the German hordes are pillaging and violating our soil." He further remarks:

"The Germans' offensive carried them at one go, as it were, right across Belgium to the very gates of Paris. All Belgium is now in their possession, except a narrow strip of land, while they also hold our northern and northeastern territory. At the most moderate estimate this represents, both in territory and population, at least one-sixth of the total wealth of France. Our losses in land, buildings, factories, mines, railways, and so on, must total fully 30,000,000 francs, ($6,000,000,) without taking into account the shame, insults, and loss of life we have had to endure; and yet eminent military critics on the other side of the Channel assert that the German offensive is a fiasco and has resulted in nothing, while our own papers complacently repeat that the situation is excellent."

The Temps, which publishes this complaint, makes at the same time a running commentary on the points raised. It asks how any impartial observer can honestly say that the situation is not reassuring, when he compares the position of the armies today with what it was only a few weeks ago. Only a very short time back, it says, it seemed almost impossible to drive the invader back, yet where is he now? It is complained that England has put only 70,000 men in the field, but the critics forget that this number is being rapidly increased, and it takes time to prepare for the field the men England has got together—since England at first realized as little as France exactly what the war meant; but she loyally sent France all the men she had, and then set to work as only England can to grapple with the emergency. For the rest, everything is relative in this world, and war is no exception. The war has inflicted incalculable losses upon France; its horrors surpass all that could have been imagined; yet the situation is now excellent.

For all that, the Temps continues, but for Belgium and the Allies, France must easily have been defeated. At the present moment the facts of the case are that it is Germany which is now in a corner and compelled to muster all her resources to make one last effort to retrieve her fortunes.

"Decidedly," the Temps concludes, "the situation is excellent."

GERMANS SPARED APIA.

Cruisers Said to Have Visited Place, But Fired No Shots.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—According to a letter received here today, the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau on Sept. 14 steamed into the harbor of Apia, formerly German Samoa but now held by the British, and trained their guns on the fortifications, over which the British flag was flying. Then for some reason the two warships steamed away without firing a shot.

A garbled account of the visit of the two German warships was carried to Pago-Pago, American Samoa, where it was reported that Apia had been taken by the Germans. Accordingly, twelve seamen from the North German Lloyd trader Elsass, which had put into Pago-Pago for refuge, set sail in an open boat for Apia, to be of what service they could. On arrival they were arrested and sent prisoners to New Zealand.

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Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Suits, 18.50 to 45.00
Overcoats, 18.50 to 50.00
FOR (Today) FRIDAY

English Sack Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
New Models, Latest Winter Fabrics
New Winter three or four button soft roll front or Norfolk models, of tartan plaids, club checks, checked or pencil striped cassimere, English tweed, navy serge or cheviot, natural shoulders.
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Hand-Tailored Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
Silk or Mohair Lined
New Winter one, three or four button sack models of checked, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted "Glen Urquhart" plaids, tartan plaids, Scotch tweeds, navy serge and unfinished worsted; also blue or Oxford vicuna braid bound suits, soft roll front, natural shoulders, tailoring equal to highest grade custom workmanship.
22.00 Regular Price $30.00

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats
New Winter Models, 33 to 44 Chest
Chesterfield model of highest grade Rock Mill vicuna in black, Oxford or blue, lined throughout with Skinner satin, velvet or self collar, custom tailored.
20.00 Regular Price $30.00

Men's Fitted Overcoats
33 TO 42 CHEST
Single or Double Breasted, Plain or Braid Bound
Fitted Overcoats of the finest English and domestic coatings in navy, Oxford, brown or olive heather mixtures; yoke and sleeves satin lined.
22.00 Regular Price $30.00

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

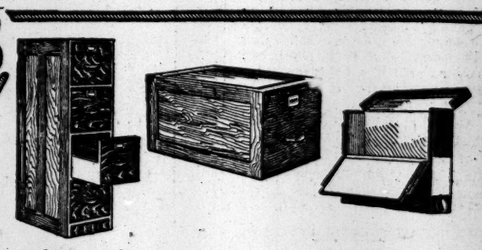
No payment accepted unless successful
Cooking Odors
Carried Out of the House
Also expert service in problems of General Ventilation.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Only Sunday Newspaper to Gain in Advertising in 1914

The Sunday edition of The New York Times during the ten months of 1914 gained 151,537 agate lines—the only New York Sunday newspaper to record a gain.

The Sunday edition of The New York Times was the only New York Sunday newspaper to show a gain in October.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 45 cents per agate line, with circulation both daily and Sunday exceeding 275,000 copies, makes the cost less than one cent per line for each 6,000 circulation; the cheapest—as it is the best—newspaper advertising in the world.



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TRANSFER FILES—made of hardwood—$2.00 and up.
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TRANSFER CASES—of cardboard—wood ends—35c and up.

Folders, guides and everything else you need is here in great variety of size, price and quality.

Library Bureau
Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.
316 Broadway, New York

GETTING UNDER WAY

One of the reasons for the rapidity of our operations is the fact that we don't take forever to get started.

The Thompson-Starrett organization probably gets under way faster than any other similar organization in existence.

And it has long been established that it makes faster work and a faster finish, with a corresponding saving of money for its clients.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Must Protestantism Adopt Christian Science

A Churchman's View

By
J. WINTHROP HEGEMAN

A bold and earnest document.

75 cents net

HARPER & BROTHERS

Greek Steel for Pens

"Satisfaction"

is a much-abused word; *here* we try to give it a *real* significance; your custom is solicited on that basis.

Full Dress Suits
Silk lined, $28 to $62.
Dinner Coats, $16 to $37.

George L. Benjamin
Fifth Ave. Building
Broadway, Cor. 24th St.

BUSTANOBY'S
SPECIAL DINNER, $1
"Diner Choisi"—$1.50
BUSTANOBY'S
60th Street on Broadway
and 39th St., near Broadway.
Tea and Supper Dances
Grand Concert every night, under the direction of Mr. Coleman, the celebrated Composer and Pianist.
Free Dancing Instruction to Our Patrons.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos.
Any piano converted into a Player Piano.
USED PIANOS
STEINWAY GRANDS FROM..$100 Up
BEHNING GRAND..... 125
SOHMER GRAND..... 150
PLAYER PIANO..... 200
AEOLIAN PIANO PLAYER..... 50
VOSE UPRIGHT..... 150
STEINWAY UPRIGHT..... 250
35 W 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves

WAR REVENUE TAX LAW
now in force imposes a tax on Bankers, Brokers, Commission Merchants, Theatres, Sales, Bonds, Conveyances, Insurance, Notes, Telegrams, Telephones, Wines, Tobacco, Perfumes, Cosmetics and on many other lines of business and commodities.
We have just published Palmer & Series' complete Alphabetical Synopsis of the Act, with Notes, and the Law in full, which will be sent postpaid on receipt of twenty-five cents.
CORPORATION SURETY COMPANY,
44 Cedar Street, New York City.

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M.
No Extra Fare.

Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M.
Kansas City, 9:45 P. M.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 25th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—565 Fulton St.

ORIGINAL SAMPLES. PARISIAN MODELS. Coats and Suits; ladies desiring quality and individuality at reasonable prices are invited to inspect these French models while they last. DENNE MODEL CO., 14 West 32d St.

Need of Revised Bank Reports

is the title of an interesting article in this week's ANNALIST. It shows that there is a vital difference between borrowing and rediscounting.

Other interesting articles:
"Chicago's Meat Market Closes,"
"The State of Employment in Holland,"
"A $200,000,000 City Budget."

THE ANNALIST contains much valuable information on Finance, Commerce, and Economics, and should be read each week by all those interested in these subjects.

On news stands: 10c. copy. Annual subscription $4.

ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

GERMANS GIVE AID TO BELGIAN RELIEF

Member of American Commission Reports That They Are Doing Everything to Help.

BELGIANS GIVE $3,000,000

Will Pay for Transport of Supplies —Commission Issues New Call to Americans.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Jarvis E. Bell of New York, the first member of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium to return from Belgium since the distribution of relief began, states that instead of hampering the efforts to relieve the starving population, the German authorities are doing their utmost to assist the commission in its work.

The Belgian-Dutch border now is practically closed to passenger traffic, only persons on official business being permitted to pass, but members of the commission are allowed to travel back and forth without the slightest hindrance.

In Belgium, the shipments of foodstuffs, consigned to the American Minister, Brand Whitlock, and in care of the commission, are permitted to proceed with minimum delay. The German officials have treated the members of the commission with great consideration.

Mr. Bell praises equally the Dutch officials for their assistance in the matter of food shipments. In the case of the Coblenz, the first American relief ship to arrive, the officials suspended the law momentarily, and for the first time in history a ship was permitted to discharge her cargo at a Dutch port on Sunday.

The American Commission for Relief in Belgium has received a check on the Bank of England for $3,000,000, which was contributed by prominent Belgians interested in the relief of their countrymen.

With the emergency work in Belgium well under way the commission is now prepared to assume the permanent task of keeping Belgians supplied with food. It has made the following statement:

"The American Commission for Relief in Belgium today received a check for $3,000,000, which it is estimated will be necessary for the transportation of foodstuffs for the next three months from various parts of the world into Belgium. This money has been advanced to the commission under the guarantee given by various Belgian relief committees and important Belgians.

"This substantial sum is a most convincing evidence of the desire of the Belgians themselves to assist the commission to the fullest extent they are capable of doing. The contribution also emphasizes the urgency of the situation and, as large as the sum is, it must be borne in mind that foodstuffs to the value of about $4,000,000 monthly must be secured for seven or eight months. Of this amount $1,000,000 monthly will be required for the expense of transportation.

"The commission is arranging for a regular steamship service from the Atlantic seaboard and a transport service from the interior to the seaboard. The commission urges all local associations and others interested in Belgian relief throughout the United States to convert all their funds into local purchases of foodstuffs, as they can be more advantageously purchased by such local bodies.

"Furthermore, the commission feels that those generous American people who are unable to contribute money should contribute something from their own stores of food into the hands of the local organizations. Each American farmer, out of the abundance of his crop, and every resident from his own store, can well afford a few bushels of grain. What is needed is cereals—wheat, flour, shelled corn, beans, and peas, and also bacon and ham, as these are the only articles that will stand the long and difficult transport conditions.

"The commission is co-operating in a most cordial manner with other organizations and institutions in America and does not wish to overlap the efforts of any one. It wishes to emphasize that its functions are the reception, transportation, and distribution of foodstuffs to the Belgians from every source. By the machinery of the commission every pound of foodstuffs contributed reaches the Belgians without cost to the contributors. A branch of this commission is being perfected in New York to co-operate with others, and supplies collected by the various local organizations at central points will be received and transported by it. This organization and its personnel will be completed within a few days.

"The commission already has delivered an installment of foodstuffs into the hands of local relief committees in virtually every centre in Belgium. The commission is receiving most cordial assistance from the Dutch officials in expediting food through Holland and most helpful facilities from the German officials in the nature of an escort from the frontier to the various distribution points."

GERMANS HAVE AMPLE FOOD.

Only Curtailment Is in Amount of Wheat in Bread, American Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12. — An American who returned to London today from Germany, but who, because of business reasons, asked that his name be not published, gave a graphic description of present conditions there. He told of having seen Ambassador Gerard shortly before Election Day. He asked Mr. Gerard about his Senatorial campaign, and the Ambassador replied that he was completely in the dark as to his chances. It was said by this American that Hugo Münsterberg's brother had been inquiring of several Americans if it was so that his brother had left Harvard.

Speaking of conditions in Germany, the American said:

"The confidence of the Germans had not diminished in any particular since I was there in the second week of the war. I visited many big cities, and was surprised to find so large a proportion of men of military age not yet called on for service. As to foodstuffs, there has been no curtailment, only the bread is not entirely made of wheat. This precaution was taken by the Government, which knows just how much food there is in Germany and how far it will go. If the Allies think they can starve Germany into submission, there certainly is not the slightest indication of the success of such a policy at the present time.

"Many men have been working in the fields. I had expected to see women doing such work. Great emphasis is placed on the value of the success of the late Fall crops. Every available piece of land in Germany was planted with Fall products shortly after the war started. As to unemployment, I failed to see very much, for the Imperial Government, as well as every town, is carrying out building projects unstintingly.

"In Berlin I found a somewhat apprehensive feeling about the Russians, despite the outward show of confidence in repelling them. The opinion was expressed to me by some Germans that, should the war end in a draw, Germany might take certain portions of Austria to satisfy the people, as well as one port in Belgium and perhaps Liége. You hear about an intended raid on England with 200 Zeppelins, and there is a great feeling of hatred for the English everywhere, but I believe the press is largely responsible for it.

"In some quarters it is felt that Russia's determination to get to the Mediterranean may upset the eventual peace conference, which might give Germany an opportunity to assume a vital rôle; but all this is prefaced on the possible defeat of Germany, which is not really countenanced by any Germans at the present time. The ordinary man in Germany does not know what he can safely say, so he is careful to talk little. The military control everything, and the censorship keeps him from knowing anything not thought good for him."

It was said by this American that Frankfort, because of the fear of possible airship raids, was dark at night, but that all the other big cities were lighted, as usual.

GERMANS LESS CONFIDENT.

First Certainty of Success Has Vanished, Says Italian Diplomatist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Reliable reports are received here from Germany through authoritative sources, as some are brought verbally by a prominent diplomatist, showing that the feelings of the people at large have changed. The original unshakable certainty of their military superiority and their infallible success is gradually toning down. It is yet too soon to speak of dissatisfaction or lack of determination, but undoubtedly the first illusions are vanishing. It is not yet discouragement but anxiety that perhaps their country has attempted too much.

A diplomatist who spent fifteen years in Germany said that headquarters at Berlin has begun also to be afraid that Austria will not give the assistance expected. Her inability to crush Servia or defeat Russia, he said, made her "a dead weight" on her ally.

TELLS OF KAISER'S VISIT.

Gen. von Kluck's Report as Published in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—The Times says an army order was published on Sunday in Berlin which deserves to be recorded, if only as an example of the military style of Gen. von Kluck. It runs as follows:

His Majesty, the Emperor and King, had the graciousness yesterday to honor the First Army for a second time with his most exalted presence and expressed high praise on the condition of the troops and their great efficiency and brilliant courage. His Majesty visited yesterday a battle position and convinced his most exalted self of the constructions of the first battery in the firing line and of the formation of the trenches and enemy positions in the valley of the Aisne. A review of the grenadier regiment of Prinz Karl and an address to the regiment, which was in splendid order, ended the presence of our most exalted war lord among the troops.

The Most Exalted ordered me to express to the First Army his highest appreciation, and to inform the army of the most excellent impression which he had gained on repeated visits to the army corps. While performing this order of the Most Exalted, I express my congratulations to the commanding Generals and to all troops under them. Forward. VON KLUCK.

WALDECK TO THE KAISER.

Tsing-tau Governor Cables That He Could Hold Out No Longer.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Nov. 12.—The Governor of Tsing-tau, China, has sent a cablegram to the German Emperor through the Japanese Legation at Peking, under date of Nov. 9, in which he says:

"After exhausting all efforts, the fortress, which was stormed, was broken through in the centre and fell. The fortress and town were badly damaged by the fire from the howitzers and a strong bombardment from the sea.

"Our artillery was completely overcome. The losses have not yet been ascertained, but in view of the heavy fire, are less than we expected."

DE WET'S REBELS DEFEATED

Botha Attacks Them After a Forced March—250 Captured.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—An official Pretoria dispatch received by Reuter's Telegram Company says that Gen. Louis Botha, commander of the Union of South Africa forces, came into contact with the rebel Gen. De Wet's commando twenty-four miles east of Winburg, Orange Free State, after a forced night march.

The rebels were severely defeated, 250 being captured.

An official dispatch from Lieut. Col. Dirk Vandeventer concerning the defeat on Nov. 8 of a force of Germans and Boer rebels at Zandfontein, near the southern border of German Southwest Africa, was received here today.

According to the report, the Union of South Africa forces inflicted a loss of 120 killed or wounded, and captured twenty-five men. The Union loss was twelve killed and eleven wounded.

"Our officers and men who were killed," the report says, "with some exceptions were shot with dumdum bullets and suffered frightful wounds."

ON VIEW TODAY AND TOMORROW, 9 A. M.—6 P. M. and continuing daily until the hour of sale at the
Galleries of Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
338-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th Street.
Home Furnishings of Superior Excellence,
Including Property Removed from 600 Madison Ave., To be Sold at UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE by Direction of
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern
(E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe,)
Owing to the temporary discontinuation of their city residence, and consisting mainly of Dutch Marqueterie and Mahogany Furniture.
Also property received from individuals and several estates, Comprising in part
LOUIS XV., ADAM, COLONIAL, and MODERN FURNITURE, in Great Variety, European and Oriental Porcelains, Solid Silver, Historical China and Lustre Ware, Electroliers, Sheffield Plate, Andirons and Fenders, Mounted Buffalo Head, a Steinway Vernis-Martin Case Piano, Rich Draperies, Oriental Floor Coverings, Proof Etchings by Dendy Sadler, A. H. Haig, McNeil Whistler, and others; Engravings, finely colored Prints, several Oil Paintings by well-known artists, and other objects of value.
THE SALE BY AUCTION WILL BE HELD
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, commencing at 2 P. M. each day.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

KAISER EXPECTED WAR TO BE SHORT

Germans Assure Times Correspondent He Held Out for Peace Against Ministers.

VON MOLTKE URGED WAR

Story That He Threatened to Commit Suicide—Luxemburg Mecca of German Royalty.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 19.—That the Kaiser himself expects the war—in France at least—to be of short duration and in fact fondly hopes that peace will be re-established within a month, is the most interesting piece of news picked up in the tiresome sixteen-hour journey from Cologne to Luxemburg. A convalescent infantry Corporal who was returning to the reserve battalion of his regiment at Saarbrucken said to me:

"I received a field postcard recently from a friend who is lying in a field hospital in France, in which he wrote that the Kaiser had paid a visit to the field hospital, had chatted familiarly with the wounded soldiers, and incidentally had said to him and those on the near-by cots: 'Mark my words, there will be peace before the leaves have fallen from the trees.'"

Before leaving Cologne on my way to Luxemburg I had the not unusual experience of being arrested as a spy. While I was writing a story in the Café Monopole there a guest at a near-by table "tipped off" the military authorities. Two husky Landsturm men with fixed bayonets politely requested my presence with them and marched me to the "watch room" in the Dome Hotel. The criminal Inspector was telephoned for and turned me loose on arrival.

They are especially keen on espionage in Cologne and Düsseldorf, owing to the partially successful air raids as well as the highly important railway bridge over the Rhine at Cologne.

Von Moltke the War Maker?

Recent events have not tarnished the Kaiser's reputation as a promoter and lover of peace in the eyes of his own people, and there is not a German to whom you broach the subject who will not tell you that the Kaiser stood out against his advisers and worked for peace right up till the last horn blew. The following sensational story from an apparently well informed source in Cologne is equally interesting and is significant, whether regarded as truth or fiction, as illustrating one type of stories going the rounds in military circles.

"Everybody knows," said my informant, "that the Kaiser did not want this war and was doing everything possible to prevent it, even after he had received proof that Russia was mobilizing. The story is told that the Chief of Staff, von Moltke, argued and pleaded with his Imperial master to declare war on Russia so as not to lose further invaluable time, and that he finally conquered the Kaiser's pacifist opposition in dramatic fashion by half drawing his sword from its scabbard and saying that he would commit suicide under the eyes of his Imperial master if he did not consent to an immediate declaration of war, as to delay meant the suicide of Germany, and he, von Moltke, did not wish to live and see it."

American millionaires and other refugees missed the chance of a lifetime to rub elbows with royalty and semi-royalty and eat cheek by jowl with the peers of the Kaiser's realm by not coming to Luxemburg and sitting tight till the refugee rush had blown over. The first invasion of Luxemburg by the Germans, on Aug. 2, headed by Gen. von Tuelff Tschaffe von Weidenbach, Commander of the Eighth Army Corps, was followed by a rising tide of notables, military and otherwise, that reached its brilliant climax when the Kaiser and his staff came to town the last of September, and the great headquarters were located here for a month. The register of the Hotel Brasseur is a historical document of unique interest. Here is the German Minister to Luxemburg who moved out of his legation when the Kaiser moved in. Also the Archduke Albrecht of Württemberg on his way to take command of the army; Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, Chief of the Naval Staff; the Crown Prince of Saxony, Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, going as volunteer driver of an automobile; the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Prince Hohenlohe, and swarms of others. The Imperial Chancellor, von Bethman-Hollweg, tried to get a room, but there was nothing, and he had to be passed on to a private hotel. He ate his meals at the Brasseur and I was told that he frequently was heard to exclaim loudly to his table companions between bites, "We will win. We must win."

News from Lichnowsky.

Here also came Prince Lichnowsky, sometime German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, en route to the front as an officer in von Kluck's cavalry. On his way back, some weeks later, Prince Lichnowsky told a friend here that some of their cavalry detachments had penetrated as far as Fontainebleau, but that the Paris garrison had quite unexpectedly attacked in such superior numbers that they had been forced to retire.

Coming American tourists can also, on request, be shown where the Crown Prince consumed three meals a day while Longwy was being attacked. Americans, however, missed an even more interesting sight by not being here, for the fortress of Longwy is only twenty-five miles away, and tourists could have seen and heard a real battle without personal danger and discomfort. I was told that at night half the town—men, women, and children—took to the hills, a mile out of town, from where a fine moving picture was to be seen of German howitzer batteries opening the grand assault, bombs bursting in air, the town in flames, and a French military monoplane circling overhead, with shells popping around it like fireworks.

Though the great headquarters were moved to Sedan about Oct. 1, and at present are pitched in Mézières and Charleville, Luxemburg is still worth lingering in, for it continues to be the stopping place for the automobiles full of personages going to and fro between the great headquarters and Germany, and a rendezvous for wives. The King of Saxony is booked to arrive tomorrow on his way to the front, and among the dining room full of personages at the Brasseur tonight was the Countess Schoenburg, sister of the murdered Archduchess of Austria.

But no amount of royalties and exalted personages, nor even the war, has made the good Luxemburgers forget "their friends, the Americans," and many expressed the hope that the war would be over before next season, "so that the Americans will come back."

SIGNALS AIDED SUBMARINES

Member of Parliament Voices the Alarm Over Spies' Activity.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—William Joynson-Hicks (Unionist), the well-known philanthropist, voiced, in a speech in the House of Commons today, the widespread anxiety concerning the presence of German spies in this country.

Mr Joynson-Hicks said there was a German in London who had been in touch with a German statesman and the firm of Krupp, and that two sons of the London agent of the Krupp firm had been sworn as special constables in London. These men, Mr. Joynson-Hicks added, might be estimable, but they would be better under lock and key.

There were 70,000 alien enemies in the country, the speaker continued. It was certain that signals had been given to the German submarines to enable them to torpedo British ships, he said, and that by some means a chart of the mined area had reached the Germans. Otherwise, Mr. Joynson-Hicks declared, the German squadron could not have got so near Yarmouth.

Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, in reply to Mr. Joynson-Hicks, said the Government must be careful that injustice was not done to any person. He said that at any rate his department in this matter was acting under the instructions of the military authorities.

Arthur Henderson, the Labor Party leader, upon the continuation in the House of Commons today of the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, said organized labor felt that the only course now open was to go straight through with the war until complete and final success crowned the Allies' efforts.

When the end came, he said, labor would use its powerful influence toward a settlement on the lines of true nationalism and democracy. The Government's "White Paper" on the question of allowances for those dependent upon soldiers obviated the necessity for him to go further on that subject, but he still felt that recruits were being improperly treated. He cited cases in which, he said, wives had been insulted by officials of relief associations.

Mr. Henderson also inquired if the Government was in a position to tell more about the escape of the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau from the British Mediterranean fleet and whether there existed between Germany and Turkey a prior arrangement for the sale of these cruisers.

OPPOSES ALCOHOL IN ARMY.

Archbishop of Canterbury Presides at a London Mass Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided today at a great mass meeting at which resolutions were adopted calling for national support of Earl Kitchener's appeal for assistance in keeping the soldiers temperate.

The Archbishop urged that all in the audience who were not total abstainers become so, at least for the period of the war, as an example to the troops.

Treating was condemned, and it was pointed out that, with sterilized water for their use, there was no reason why soldiers in the field should not abstain from alcoholic stimulants.

HERRICK AT PRISON CAMPS.

French Treatment of Captured Foes Satisfactory, Ambassador to Report.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, has returned from southern France, where he visited the concentration camps where German prisoners are held and localities where Austrian and German subjects are interned.

He found conditions satisfactory and is making a detailed report to the State Department at Washington.

RUINS OF LOUVAIN VISITED BY CROWDS

City Slowly Coming to Life, with a Few Shops Doing a Brisk Business.

PINE ROOF ON CATHEDRAL

High Fence Guards Hotel de Ville and Landsturm Camps in Court of the University.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

LOUVAIN, Nov. 5.—Louvain now presents the ghastly spectacle of a dead city, buried under ruins, slowly coming to life again and continues to give full scope to the morbid streak in human nature, for sightseers continue to flock here in increasing numbers from Antwerp, Brussels, and, in fact, all over Belgium, excepting from over the deadline of the operating zone. With Brussels people especially it is a favorite outing on a pleasant Sunday. The Germans have succeeded in restoring train service to the extent of two passenger trains daily between here and Brussels and one between here and Antwerp. The German military authorities pursue a surprisingly lenient and liberal policy in giving traveling passes to the Belgian population. In addition to those who come by train a steady procession of autos passes through all day, and next week, when the Berlin-Brussels express is to be started, the local tourist season will have a further boom.

About 5 per cent. of the original population have come crawling back and three companies of Landsturm garrisoned here, together with sightseers, form a source of revenue for the more courageous shopkeepers, who have come back and reopened stores. They are coining money as never in peace times, especially the little confectionery and pastry shops, where the soldiers off duty come for afternoon coffee, and the one tailor shop is open.

Workmen are putting the finishing touches to a new pine board roof on the cathedral, and making efforts to restore the stone exterior. The famous Gothic Hotel de Ville is now protected by a high board fence and two bearded Landsturm men mount guard day and night. A gang of laborers is making headway in cleaning up the interior of the hopelessly ruined university library and the streets are all cleared of débris. The academic halls of the main university building, which suffered little damage, are not silent, for one of the Landsturm companies is quartered there. I found half a hundred new students and two cows in the university quadrangle or campus. The men were unshaven, but good-natured, and many were the rough jokes as they watched the milking of the cows, preparatory to their being slaughtered on the spot by the company butcher, who stood in waiting, while at the same time a gray-haired university castellan was getting ready to take a time exposure of the cows, and calling out in French from behind a big antiquated camera mounted on a shaky tripod to hold still and look pleasant.

"Yet they say we Germans are barbarians," laughed an under officer. "I bet you won't find that French soldiers or highly civilized English gentlemen either have a photographer come to take pictures of the cows they are about to eat."

The venerable university guardian continued to do a good business making group pictures and portraits of Landsturm under officers, sergeants, and men at two francs per dozen postcards, till a Lieutenant appeared on the scene and the bugle sounded in the court for boot inspection. All hands promptly lined up in double file against the brick university wall and presented feet for the critical eye of the inspector.

The last of the former students of the University of Louvain was probably a well-dressed, meek looking young Chinaman, who was eating lunch at a near-by restaurant, the only one open in town. The German soldiers had fortunately not mistaken him for a Japanese.

The inhabitants who have no stores to keep seem continually to wander aimlessly in the streets, and here too is a sight common never all over Belgium of many women with children, begging. They linger around the entrances to the barracks, for hunger gives them a keen nose for bread and they soon learned soldiers will give them what they have left over from their ample rations. The German Government is trying to stimulate the return of the population and apparently is doing its best to help them to earn a living by providing work.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Announce for (Today) Friday
An Important Sale of
Specially Priced
Women's Suits

Models that reveal style—features of later-day development and that express modes quite apart from the usual.

Fur Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Suits
49.50 59.50 75.00
Reproductions of Paris models and original productions.

Fur Trimmed Tailleur Suits
39.50 45.00 55.00
Trimmed with real Skunk, Beaver, Kolinsky and Hudson Seal.

Tailleur Cloth Suits
25.00 29.50 35.00
Correct interpretations of the newest silhouettes developed in the season's favored fabrics.

WHEN a man says he feels like a "two year old" he means he's as full of joy and sunshine as that two year old tobacco called VELVET.

Velvet Joe

Over two years' careful ageing of Kentucky's *Burley de Luxe* tobacco brings out to the full that taste and fragrance and mellowness for which VELVET is noted. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

QUEEN MARY VISITS AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Enthusiastic in Her Praise of the Women's Institution for Wounded.

SPEAKS TO EACH PATIENT

And Makes a Gift to Every Man—Only Serious Cases Taken to the Hospital at Paignton.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Queen Mary visited the American Women's War Hospital at Paignton, Devonshire, today. She was accompanied by Lady Paget, Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt.

To these members of the Hospital Committee as well as to the members of the active staff the Queen expressed herself as greatly pleased with the work done by the American women in preparing such an institution for the wounded.

The Queen was particularly interested in the American Red Cross physicians and nurses stationed at the hospital, and conversed with all of them.

It was a great occasion for the patients, and the Queen talked with each wounded soldier. She also had presents for all of them.

In speaking of the Queen's visit, Lady Paget, President of the Hospital Committee, said tonight: "It was a great honor to the American Hospital for the Queen to make such a long trip in order to visit the institution, and I know it will be pleasing to Americans to know how warmly she spoke of it."

The Queen left London this morning on a special train. It is nearly a five-hour ride to Paignton. After spending two hours at Paignton the return journey was begun, the party reaching London tonight.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Queen Mary gladdened the hearts of 200 wounded "Tommies" in the American Women's Hospital at Paignton, Devonshire, by her visit today.

The Queen was accompanied by Lady Mary Trefusis, one of her ladies in waiting, and Sir Charles Cust of the King's household, besides Lady Paget, Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt.

Upon the arrival of the party at the hospital Dr. Howard N. Beale and the other surgeons and the nurses, all of whom are Americans, were presented to the Queen, who remained for two hours, visiting the wards, talking to the wounded, and presenting pipes, cigarettes, mufflers, and shirts to them.

The Queen was enthusiastic in her praise of the beautiful hospital, which is the private estate of Paris Singer of the well-known American family of that name, and which he has given for the use of the American women. She highly commended the immaculate wards, thanked the surgeons and nurses for their efforts on behalf of the English soldiers, and congratulated the soldiers upon falling into such good hands.

Only seriously wounded private soldiers are sent to Paignton, the American women feeling that they have the greatest need of sea air and are less able than others to look after themselves. Practically all the patients are bed-ridden.

The Queen did not overlook a single man. She chatted with men wounded at Mons, Courtrai, and Ypres, discussing those battles and the conditions under which the men were wounded, and invariably congratulating them on their valor and thanking them for their services to the nation.

The Queen was specially impressed by the efficiency of the hospital staff, which consists of two American Red Cross units of six surgeons and twenty-four nurses under the direction of Dr. Beale. She expressed to the committee of women her appreciation of the assistance the Red Cross is rendering at a time when skilled surgeons and nurses are so badly needed.

Every cent for the equipment and support of the hospital has been contributed by Americans, who plan to maintain it throughout the war without British aid.

Both the King and the Queen left Buckingham Palace shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. While Queen Mary was at Paignton, King George was spending the day with the troops at Aldershot.

EXPLAINS ITALY'S SHIP BOND

Bryan Says It Is Not Unfair to American Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Steamship agents who complained to the State Department today that the Italian Government was guilty of a gross discrimination against American steamships engaged in the Italian trade in seeking to require them to deposit a bond of $20,000 for each vessel and to pay $20 for each steerage passenger carried were informed by Secretary Bryan that the regulations were not as harsh as they appeared to be. Mr. Bryan explained that the bond and tax were intended to compel observance of a requirement for adequate accommodations of Italian steerage passengers and that vessels which lived up to this requirement would not suffer any monetary loss.

P. A. B. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, brought the matter to Mr. Bryan's attention last night. The International Mercantile Marine was interested because it had scheduled the Red Line steamship Finland to sail from New York for Naples on Nov. 21 and had been informed by the Italian Consul General in New York that before the vessel could obtain a license to carry emigrants it would be necessary to furnish a bond of $20,000 and to pay $20 for each steerage passenger carried.

Secretary Bryan made an investigation and indicated that he was of the impression that there was no discrimination against American vessels in the requirement that a bond should be furnished and a head tax paid. He said the regulation was not new and that it applied only to the carrying of Italian passengers.

According to the position taken by the State Department, the Finland will not be obliged to pay the head tax if her steerage accommodations conform to the rules of the Italian Government. Secretary Bryan's understanding of the matter was obtained from the Italian Ambassador, who called at the State Department today.

Troops Clothed on Fighting Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 13.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Rotterdam says there seems to be no doubt that German troops with no uniforms beyond caps and identification bands are in Belgium. It has been explained here that they get their uniforms when they approach the fighting line. In other words, they are clothed and equipped at the expense of the dead and wounded.

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Evening Gowns—$75, $95, $125
Usually $125 to $175.
Dancing Frocks—Usually $55 to $75—$35, $55
Afternoon Gowns—$65, $75, $95
Usually $95 to $150.
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Evening Wraps—$95, $125, $145, $185
Usually $145 to $225.
Also Attractive Wraps at $65 and $75.
Tailleur Suits—$45—$55—$65—$75
Formerly $65 to $125.
Fur-trimmed Coats—$45, $55 & $65
Usually $55 to $85.

Millinery—$15 and $18
Regularly $25 to $30.

Interesting values in Luxurious Furs

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SIEGEL FIGHTS ON FINE LAW POINT

Rests Defense on Claim That Notes Practically Were Continuous.

TRACE THEM IN BANK

Merchant's Counsel Follow the Procedure of Cancellation and Renewal.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The fourth day of the trial of Henry Siegel, the former head of department stores in New York, developed still more clearly one of the chief lines, by which his counsel hope to prove that he is not guilty of the theft of $684.05 from the National Bank of Commerce on June 14, 1913. Toward the close of the afternoon session, when the minds of many of those who have followed the testimony were confused by the mass of figures, this outline of the defense was submitted to John B. Stanchfield, counsel in chief for Siegel for his approval.

The defense is purely technical, resting on the fact that at no minute on April 29, 1913, did Siegel or Vogel not have a loan of $25,000 from the bank. In other words, that no new money passed to Siegel and Vogel on that date, and that consequently, the item of $684.05 could not have been part of a larceny; so that the indictment as drawn is faulty.

Mr. Stanchfield listened to this outline and said: "That is pretty correctly stated."

When this outline was submitted to Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, conducting the prosecution, he made this comment:

"If that is their defense, they are forced absolutely into this position: That they could have committed larceny if they had discounted that note in any other bank in New York except the National Bank of Commerce and that because they discounted this note in their own bank where they did busines, they could not commit larceny."

In the cross-examination of H. P. Howell, one of the Vice Presidents of the National Bank of Commerce, who was on the stand all of yesterday afternoon and the greater part of today, and in the cros-examination of A. W. MacDonald, discount clerk of the same bank, the burden of the defense was to show that there was not a lapse of time on April 29, 1913, when Siegel and Vogel were not under obligations to the bank for a loan of $25,000 obtained on a note of Jan. 7, 1913, and maturing on April 29. The prosecution intends to establish that the note was paid on the date of its maturity before another note for $25,000, maturing Dec. 5, was discounted.

Discussion of Earnings.

The defense apparently was satisfied that it had scored a strong point in favor of Mr. Siegel when the credit statements of the various Siegel-Vogel enterprises as of Feb. 1, 1913, were put in the hands of Vice President Howell, who was asked by Attorney Ross M. Lovell, assisting in the defense, to point out any items represented as "earnings," and he was unable to find such a word by comparing the statements of the Fourteenth Street Store of 1913, showing a capital of $1,177,488.35, with that of the preceding year, showing a capital of $1,153,639.08. Mr. Howell maintained, however, that the earnings clearly were indicated. He had testified that it was on the strength of these statements that the National Bank of Commerce advanced loans to the Siegel-Vogel enterprises.

"Can't a surplus be made other than by earnings?" asked Mr. Lovell.

"Not honestly, so far as I can see," replied the witness.

"What would prevent stockholders from putting in more money?" interjected Mr. Lovell. Subsequently he asked the witness if the National Bank of Commerce had a surplus which was not made up entirely of earnings, and received an affirmative reply. This was later qualified by Mr. Train's examination, which brought out that such was in accordance with the banking laws. Then Mr. Lovell asked Mr. Howell if it was not true that he merely had compared the statement of 1913 and 1912, found that the items in the former were more and "jumped at the conclusion that this meant earnings or profit."

The witness replied that there was no material difference in the assets of a concern. When pressed to say whether the statements showed "earnings," he answered:

"Not so-called."

When Mr. MacDonald took the stand he testified that Siegel and Vogel had discounted two notes for $50,000 each, beginning in 1904, and that each year thereafter they had obtained a loan of $100,000 from the National Bank of Commerce, giving four notes of $25,000 each. Mr. Train exhibited the note of Jan. 7, 1913, maturing April 29, which Mr. MacDonald testified had been discounted for the account of the Fourteenth Street Store.

On the cross-examination Mr. Lovell asked Mr. MacDonald how he could be sure that he sent the old note down for cancelation before he started the new note of April 29, maturing on Dec. 5, for $25,000 through the process of being discounted. The discount clerk testified that it was part of his instructions to make the cancelation of old notes and the discount of new ones in that order. Asked if it was not possible that the note to be discounted had not been brought to him on the day before, that is, April 28, he said he was positive that it had not.

Transcripts from the Fourteenth Street Store ledger account were placed in evidence and the examination by the defense failed to show that there was any connection between the order of the entry of items on the ledger and the order of the notes. For instance, it was shown that the first item on that date was $5,897.17, which Mr. MacDonald explained represented the sum total of a number of checks that came into the National Bank of Commerce through the Clearing House.

The second item was $25,000, which he said undoubtedly represented the note of the Fourteenth Street Store falling due on April 29, 1913; while the third item, $1.96, he testified, evidently represented some check which was deposited in some account in the National Bank of Commerce through some outside source.

Questioning by Mr. Train disclosed that these charge items had been entered after being collected in alphabetical order and that, therefore, the order of the entries had no relation to the order in which the maturing notes had been received for certification.

The witness further testified that he was absolutely certain about the order in which the cancellation of the note maturing April 29, 1913, and the discounting of the new note of April 29, 1913, maturing Dec. 5 had taken place, because he had made a memorandum of these transactions.

When Mr. Lovell resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Howell in the morning he questioned the witness about an interview with Frank E. Vogel at the National Bank of Commerce in December, 1913, as the result of which one-half of the amount of three notes maturing Dec. 19, 23, and 25, was renewed until the following February.

"So up to the date of the receivership Vogel did just what he said he would do?" asked Mr. Lovell.

"Yes," replied Mr. Howell.

"So that when the Bank of Commerce closed the books there was $62,000 due on those notes?"

"Yes."

Asked if the bank had applied the money to the notes, Mr. Howell answered in the affirmative and further said it was true that a balance of $49,172.98 was thus left due on the notes. A claim for this balance was placed by the bank with the receiver and the bank received a 5 per cent. dividend amounting to $2,459.31, which, applied to the notes, left a balance of $46,713.67. At this juncture Mr. Train interrupted the examination and accused the counsel for the defense of trying to anticipate questions which he knew the prosecution was going to ask.

Balances in the Banks.

The cross-examination by Mr. Lovell further disclosed that the books showed the balance for Siegel and Vogel in the bank as of Jan. 2, 1913, was $7,835.14, and the balance at the opening of business Jan. 7, 1913, was $161,834.33. On that day this balance was reduced to $105,583.30 at the close of business.

Subsequently it was established by Mr. Lovell that the stores had a credit at the bank of $27,843.45 on Feb. 7, 1913. Item by item he took the credits at the opening and closing of business on the days of the maturity of the notes from Feb. 7, 1913, to June 14, 1913. These balances ran from $27,843.45 to $96,838.82. The balance at the opening of business on June 14, 1913, was $82,927.36 and at the close of business $46,910.34.

Mr. Howell was asked to explain how the loans to Siegel and Vogel were approved by the Finance Committee of the National Bank of Commerce. Subsequently he was directed to name other mercantile houses to which his bank had made loans, and he mentioned Acker, Merrall & Condit, the General Motors Company, and others. Asked if there were any department stores to which the bank had made loans, he named McCreery's, Gimbel Brothers of New York and Philadelphia, and Saks & Co.

According to Mr. Howell, he first saw Mr. Siegel at the bank on April 9, 1913. The conversation was along the same lines as that with Vogel in March preceding. The hypothecation of credit and installment accounts was the subject of the interview. Siegel said he was not doing this, and intimated that other companies which had obtained loans from the bank were. Mr. Howell was asked if Mr. Siegel had not asked President Alexander whether such transactions were all right, desiring merely the information, but the witness could recall no such conversation.

Robert G. McMeekin, Secretary of the Siegel Stores Corporation, who is to testify that Siegel asked him to ascertain the countries with which the United States had no extradition treaties, returned to New York tonight, and probably will not be called until next week. Mr. McMeekin was not, as was reported, confidential secretary to Siegel.

SIEGEL BLAMES DEPOSITORS.

Tells Their Representative They Should Have Taken $900,000 Offer.

A. Schwartz, who was sent with Irving Coone and Benjamin Marcus, to attend the Siegel trial at Geneseo, told 100 depositors at the University Settlement last night that, after Siegel had avoided him several times, he finally cornered him and said:

"Don't run away from me. I'm not so bad as you think. Tell me something to tell the depositors."

"I can't do anything for you," Siegel replied, according to the speaker. "See what you have done! You have caused all the trouble. I offered you $900,000, but you refused it and now I need the money for my trial. If I was free, I would go into business again and make the money, so that I could pay the depositors dollar for dollar."

Irving Coone said that Assistant District Attorney Train was the best possible man to try the case and that the jury was composed of twelve honest men.

"I feel sure there will be a conviction," he said. "The only way that there can be a disagreement is by mixing up one or more of the jurors with a mass of figures. No man on that jury can be bought. I started to tell the people of Geneseo of our losses, of the sickness, death, and even suicide caused by Siegel, and I found they were already pretty well acquainted with our affairs."

RUINED DEPOSITOR A SUICIDE.

Fritz Lost His Job and His Savings When Siegel Failed.

Albert Fritz, 55 years old, who was formerly Superintendent of the Engraving Department of the Simpson-Crawford Company and is said to have had $10,000 on deposit in the Siegel bank, was found dead about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his home at 249 Maple Street, Brooklyn. The police say he committed suicide. Fritz was a widower and made his home with his sister, Mrs. Louisa Formont, and her son Paul. He was a steady and thrifty man, according to the story told by his relatives, until the failure of the Siegel stores last Winter, when he lost at once his money and his work. From that time on he began to drink heavily. As he was unable to obtain work, he slept for a considerable part of the day; and so when he did not get up yesterday morning, Mrs. Formont thought nothing of it and went out for the day.

When her son came home at 4:30 o'clock he went up to his uncle's room and found him in bed, apparently lifeless. He called Henry Finekenauer, an undertaker of 1,118 Nostrand Avenue, who pronounced Fritz dead, and then notified Coroner Wagner. No physician had been summoned, but the Coroner's office, having learned from the undertaker that a glass containing a white sediment had been found on a chair beside the bed, sent word to the police of the Flatbush Station, who decided that Fritz had taken his own life. The contents of the glass have been turned over to the city chemist for analysis.

WAR CUTS CANAL INCOME

But Waterway Will Earn $4,500,000 a Year, Bishop Estimates.

John Bucklin Bishop, former Secretary to the Isthmian Canal Commission, who returned yesterday from Panama on the United Fruit steamship Tenadores, said that the income of the canal for October amounted to $376,000, which, if continued, would mean $4,500,000 a year.

"Gov. Goethals has said," Mr. Bishop asserted, "that the operating expenses of the Panama Canal amount to $4,000,000, so that the canal will clear $500,000. The war in Europe has made a big difference in the traffic through the new waterway, and the increase when peace is proclaimed will be considerable."

"What about the slides in Culebra Cut?" he was asked.

"Col. Goethals is not worrying over the slides in the canal," he said. "The big dredgers were ready for just such an emergency, and made short work of the two slides on the other side of Culebra Hill."

Mr. Bishop said that ships could be passed through the canal in ten hours now, instead of twelve hours, as previously estimated.

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VICHY
("FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY")
Natural Alkaline Water
For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs
"Sold in QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS"

CALIFORNIA VOTING ALARMS JAPANESE

Tokio Papers Fear Further Legislation as to Alien Land Ownership.

FALSE ALARM, IT IS SAID

Japanese in San Francisco Do Not Believe the New Legislature Will Pass More Stringent Laws.

TOKIO, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to East and West News Bureau.)—A report from America reaching here says that the majority of members just elected to the California Legislature entertain anti-Japanese sentiment and therefore the passage of the amendment to the Alien Land act, that is intended to deprive aliens of the right to lease farm land, is certain and, further, that in the primaries of the State of Washington the proposed constitutional amendment to permit aliens to own land within city limits was defeated by a large majority.

This news has attracted much public attention and has become a topic of lively discussion by the press.

Most of the papers express their utter failure to understand why, in spite of the most sincere efforts made by the Japanese people for the maintenance of friendly relations between America and Japan, part of the United States is so strongly affected by the anti-Japanese fever.

The papers speak of it as a most regrettable phenomenon. They fear that at such a critical moment as this to the world, when it is convulsed by a tremendous catastrophe, a serious difficulty may develop if the anti-Japanese sentiment in America has full sway. The papers all hope that the intelligent public of America will do its best to counteract such an undesirable movement.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Reports received in this city that newspapers in Japan are commenting unfavorably on the election of Hiram Johnson to succeed himself as Governor and the further fact that the Legislature will be preponderantly Progressive as indicative that there will be an attempt to enact more stringent anti-alien land laws have caused surprise in the Japanese colony in this city. It is said to be probable that brief cable dispatches conveying information as to the results of the recent election were misinterpreted, or that editorial writers in Japan jumped at conclusions.

Japanese Vice Consul General Kumasaki said that nothing of an official nature had reached the consulate from Japan, and that he believed there was nothing in the present legislative situation in California to cause the belief that any attempt would be made in the coming session of the Legislature to make more stringent the laws regulating land ownership by aliens.

"There has been in the Japanese newspapers published in San Francisco some editorial comment on the result of the election," said Mr. Abika, editor of The Japanese American, "but nothing of an inflammatory nature. The principal basis of the editorials has been the fact that before the election certain labor organizations obtained from candidates for the Legislature declarations that they were opposed to alien ownership of land. Many of the candidates so pledging themselves were elected, but it is not believed here that this pledge will be considered more than a promise not to modify existing legislation, and it is believed that no attempt will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to enact legislation more stringent than that now in effect."

K. K. Kawakami, head of the Pacific Press, a news distributing agency that has many subscribers in Japan, and a magazine writer of note, said:

"Correspondents in San Francisco of Japanese papers, including myself are preparing letters to our papers for the purpose of fully explaining the situation here as it is influenced by the recent elections. In Japan they base their opinion undoubtedly on the result of the anti-alien ownership agitation of two years ago. They know that Gov. Johnson was insistent at that time that the legislation now in effect be enacted, and they jump at the conclusion that now, with a Legislature almost wholly Progressive, he will undertake to have enacted more stringent legislation. We in California believe that he will do no such thing."

The new Legislature meets in January. Nothing so far has developed to indicate that there will be any concerted attempt to bring about new legislation regarding alien ownership of land.

Speaking in reference to the State of Washington, Mr. Kawakami said today that there was nothing in the situation in that State that caused any alarm to the Japanese. He cited the fact that in Washington the anti-alien land laws had existed for years.

So far as the Japanese here have ascertained, there is nothing in the Washington situation to which they should take exception.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Officials of the Administration who come from the Pacific Coast are surprised by the reported bitter comment in the Japanese press on the supposed election of a State Legislature in California and possibly one in the State of Washington threatening anti-Japanese legislation.

It was suggested here tonight that the statements in Japanese newspapers might be simply another outburst of the jingo element that his figured rather conspicuously in Japanese journalism in recent years. It is known that these expressions in the press have been the occasion of worry to Japanese statemen.

JURY FINDS FOR MRS. SMITH

Judge Told Them She Had Right to Warn Against Mrs. Brashears.

The jury which had been trying the $50,000 slander suit brought by Mrs. Marion W. Brashears in the Federal District Court before Judge Noble Hand against Mrs. Susan W. Smith returned a verdict yesterday for the defendant. They were out one hour, and had been instructed to consider that if Mrs. Smith had been actuated by right motives in warning her protegée, Miss Mary Adele Case, not to associate with the plaintiff, she could not be held for damages.

The jury's verdict, as reported by the foreman, Alexander Stone, stated:

"We wish explicitly to state that we find nothing in the evidence proving improper conduct on the part of the plaintiff."

Judge Hand assented to this, and denied the motion for the setting aside of the verdict made by A. C. Palmer, counsel for Mrs. Brashears.

REPORTS $65,000 GEM LOSS.

Theatrical Man Says Woman on Train May Have Taken Jewels.

Don Valentine Harwood, who described himself as a playwright and theatrical man, reported at Police Headquarters last night that he had been robbed of jewels worth $65,000. He said he was not sure whether the case containing them had been picked out of his overcoat pocket a week ago by a richly dressed woman in a Sixth Avenue elevated train or whether they had been stolen from a trunk with a supposedly impregnable lock, in which he was not sure whether he placed them or not in moving last Tuesday from 550 Riverside Drive to 320 Manhattan Avenue.

Harwood said the jewels had been given to him by his father on his deathbed, and that he had kept them in a safety deposit vault until last week. Inspector Faurot placed some detectives on the case.

WOMAN FIREMAN SUES TO HOLD JOB

Discharged from School Because of Her Sex, She Asks for Writ for Reinstatement.

TO MAKE A TEST CASE

Her Service Record Excellent—Dismissal Due to Board of Education Employment Rule.

Miss Antoinette Vonasek, 23 years old, and five feet four inches tall, is a licensed fireman and has been employed in Public School 34 in the Bronx looking after the pressure boiler. She was discharged because she happened to be a woman and yesterday she applied to Supreme Court Justice Davis for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Education to reinstate her. Decision was reserved.

Everybody who knows anything about the quality of Miss Vonasek's work admits that it is first class. During the time she was in charge of the boilers there was not a blow-up or a blow-out. She can shovel coal and bank a fire as well as any man. Taking care of a boiler is in her blood. Her father and her uncle are engineers and her ambition is to be an engineer, too. In 1910 she got a job working about the school at $30 a month and after this work was over she helped the fireman. Janitor Banker liked her. She never neglected her duties.

Word that a woman was a fireman at $912 a year got around and the Board of Education discovered that this violated one of the rules and so Supervising Janitor McGuire was ordered to dispense with her services. He wrote her a nice letter in which he said that he had to do as he was told and explained that her sex was the only complaint made against her.

Miss Rosalie F. Janoer represented Miss Vonasek in court. She told Justice Davis that the ousting of a woman because she was a woman could not happen in the Western States.

She said that Miss Vonasek's license permits her to operate a boiler of ninety pounds pressure, while the boiler she had been operating was only forty pounds pressure. Miss Janoer said that there are still some women janitors in the public schools who are permitted to look after low pressure boilers.

"I am going to make a test case of this," said Miss Janoer, "in order to discover whether a woman who has brains enough to become an engineer shall not work as a fireman if she prefers to."

Assistant Corporation Counsel McIntyre submitted briefs which explained that the Board of Education had adopted the rule prohibiting women from acting as firemen because it was thought that the children would run a greater risk in case of an accident in a boiler-room where a woman was in charge.

If—you are looking for a new office or business suite, there's no need of looking farther than the

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

It is the logical answer to your problem. Rentals are reasonable; the location is ideal.
"Most Widely Known in the World."
For particulars address
EDWARD J. HOGAN, Agt.,
Woolworth Building.
Tel. 5524 Barclay.

A full dress suit at $35
made by
Hart Schaffner & Marx

ONE of the best things we've done, especially for the young man who really needs a dress suit and feels that he cant afford it, is this full dress suit at $35.

The clothes are a lot better than the price; they've got all the style and finish of the custom tailor's product that costs double.

Most anybody can afford a dress suit at such a price; the fact is, there's not a man of you that can afford to be without one, at $35. Ask the merchant who sells our goods.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

We alone in New York sell Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: (Open Evenings)
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Store Closes Daily at 6

We Have Appointed Today and Tomorrow as
Overcoat Days for Men and Boys
In Order to Present at Its Very Height Our Best and Largest Winter Stock Including Many Extraordinary Values

This is an annual affair—planned to fit exactly in with most men's needs of winter overcoats. It presents the GIMBEL stock at its top point, just when it is most interesting to men and boys.

Growth and betterment are as essential to a successful, healthy business as steam is to an engine.

It is an indication of the success of this clothing business in serving men's needs, that we present today not only the largest but the best stock of Men's and Boys' Overcoats, from the triple point of view of style, service and dollars-and-cents, in the history of this store.

Over 125 Models for Winter 1914

From Foremost London and American Tailors

These, in Particular, Will Claim Your Interest

Men's Chesterfield Overcoats at $30 to $85

The genuine Sedan Montagnac is made into luxurious Chesterfields, with velvet collars, and velvet piped edges, at $65.

At $85 are Chesterfields of superb Carr's Melton, with velvet collars.

From $30 to $50, splendid variety of Chesterfields, in Kerseys, Meltons, soft-finished Vicunas, Chinchillas, Cheviots and Tweeds. In black and grays, hand-tailored and silk-lined.

The "Strand"—a New Double-Breasted Overcoat for Young Men—$22 to $30

An exclusive GIMBEL model, extremely smart, close-fitting, with velvet collar and silk-lined. In plain black, gray, brown and blue. (Illustrated at right.)

The New "Nippon" Overcoats at $22

Clever, indeed, is the cut of these coats—two pieces, giving a deep armhole effect, resembling a Japanese garmnt.

In a fine, shaggy, black or blue Chinchilla, seams piped with Skinner's satin, wide velvet collar—marvelous coats for $22.

A finer grade is $50. (Illustrated in centre.)

Men's London Overcoats at $25 to $65

The best English tailors made them; the best English and Scotch weavers produced the fabrics, which are characteristic of their origin and their inimitable patterns and textures.

Loose, baggy effects that blend comfort with smartness, in shaggy Shetlands, Scotch Tweeds, Homespuns and smooth, soft fabrics. (Illustrated at left.)

Four Extraordinary Special Groups

Men's $35 Silk-Lined Chesterfield Overcoats At $25

Winter weight, hand-tailored, lined with pure silk, plain or velvet collar; plain sleeves, or cuffs. The favorite Overcoat for nine business men out of ten.

Men's $25 Winter Overcoats At $19.50

An immense surprise at their price. In newest loose-sleeve model, with large sweeping skirt and wide velvet collar. Raglan or plain sleeves; in short-nap chinchilla, and heavy rough effects, in fancy mixtures, brown, blue, gray or black. Quarter-lined, and piped with Roman silk.

Men's and Young Men's $20 Chinchilla Ulsters At $15

Coats with plenty of swing—shawl collars, loose-belted effects, comfortable length, and built for all sorts of snowy and blowy weather. Sizes 32 to 42.

Men's and Young Men's $22 Chinchilla Overcoats At $15

Fashionable loose-sleeve model, with loose skirt; Skinner's satin top and sleeve linings, in plain blue and gray, sizes 33 to 40.

Boys' Overcoats---Fine Choosing at $8.50 to $35

Every father or mother who owns a wide-awake boy must see this collection before making a final choice of the boy's winter overcoat. All loose-fitting models, with satin sleeve and top linings; made of foreign and domestic materials in new shades. Sizes 6 to 18 years. (Illustrated).

Special—Boys' $10 Loose-Fitting Overcoats at $6.75

A most unusual lot; made of all-wool materials, in rough effects, in browns, grays and dark mixtures; sizes 6 to 18.

Fourth Floor

REPUBLICS DENY AIDING GERMANY

Charges of Violating Neutrality False, Ecuadorean Minister Tells Secretary Bryan.

BRITAIN PRAISED CHILE

Has Acted in "a Splendid Manner"—No Complaint by Allies Officially Before State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—South American Governments are aroused over reports that they have violated neutrality in connection with the presence of belligerent warships in Western South American waters. Today the Minister of Ecuador called on Secretary Bryan to deny that his Government had discriminated in favor of the German squadron in the Pacific, which recently defeated the British squadron under Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock off the coast of Chile.

Minister Suarez of Chile, has received by cable long extracts from a speech delivered by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs in which, in connection with questions asked in the Parliament of the republic concerning the engagement off the Chilean coast, he explained the measures taken to insure neutrality. The questions asked were based on rumors printed in European newspapers about the observance of Chilean neutrality.

A report that the British Government had suggested to the United States that this Government, as the guardian of the principle enunciated in the Monroe Doctrine, should call the attention of certain South American countries to allegations that those countries had violated neutrality in permitting the erection of wireless stations on their territory for the military uses of Germany was explained at the State Department today. It was said that in a casual and informal conversation with one of the officials of the department, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, had said that there were reports that Colombia and Ecuador had permitted the use of radio-communication with the German squadron off the Pacific Coast of South America, and that it was rumored also that Ecuador had not stopped German warships from coaling in the Galapagos Islands. The British Ambassador did not ask this Government to take any action and it was understood at the State Department that the statements of the Ambassador were not based on any official information.

Secretary Bryan said today that the matter of the accusations against South American countries was not brought to the attention of the department until today, when the Minister of Ecuador called to say that he had seen newspaper reports that complaint had been made to the United States by Great Britain that Ecuador had been guilty of violation of neutrality. The Minister told Mr. Bryan that these reports were untrue and that his Government was observing strict neutrality.

Not Officially Before Department.

With reference to the visit of the Minister of Ecuador, Secretary Bryan said that the United States had not made any representations to any South American country concerning alleged violations of neutrality and that the attention of the Government had not been called to the matter in any way except by the Ecuadorean Minister. He added that the subject was not officially before the State Department in any way.

The Chilean Legation here has received by cable the text of a message sent by the Chilean Minister in London to his Government, in which Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, is quoted as saying that Chile had fulfilled its neutrality obligations in a splendid manner.

In his speech before the Parliament, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs said:

"Ships of the Chilean fleet daily patrol the coast, exercising careful vigilance, more specially in the neighborhood of the Straits of Magellan, the route which merchant vessels must take, and consequently the region in which there is most likelihood of pursuits or conflicts in territorial waters. The application of these measures has had the effect of preventing on more than one occasion acts contrary to neutrality, such as the seizure of merchant vessels in territorial waters.

"There has been no claim by any of the belligerent Governments based upon acts violating neutrality. The rumors set on foot in certain circles respecting a claim by the British Government are entirely false and imaginary. A few accusations have been made by both sides of acts attributed to our authorities and the majority of them connected with the procedure of the belligerents themselves. None of the charges made in connection with the procedure of the authorities has proved to have any foundation.

"The most serious imputation has been that formulated by the Consul of one of the Southern ports, that news of the movements of belligerent ships was being transmitted from Chile to Argentina by wireless telegraph. Upon investigation the baselessness of the accusation was proved in a manner so irrefutable that the Consul who made it was constrained to withdraw it and to offer explanations.

Watch Kept on Wireless.

"The Government has adopted various measures to prevent the belligerents from making use of the ports or territorial waters as bases of naval operations, and especially from installing therein radio telegraphic stations or any apparatus destined to serve as means of communication.

"I have the satisfaction to inform the Senate that the Minister of Great Britain visited me in my office to inform me that he had been expressing to his Government the concrete facts, which contradicted any idea that the Chilean Government had not employed all its means of vigilance to protect its neutrality.

"The honorable Senator wishes to know if the naval engagement of the first instant took place within or outside of territorial waters. The data obtained up to the present show that the said engagement was fought at a very considerable distance from the line of territorial waters. On the coast in the vicinity of which it is said to have occurred no noise of firing was heard and no traces or indications of fighting have been found. The Government, fulfilling its humanitarian duties, has sent a ship to the scene of the combat in order to afford what help may be needed. The Government has just received a telegram from the Governor of Constitucion (a Chilean port) in which he transmits the report that a warship has run ashore in Punta Carranza, and as the ship referred to may be one of the combatants the Minister proposes to order the necessary steps to be taken for rendering her assistance."

WON'T JOIN MINE PROTEST.

United States to Keep Hands Off North Sea Matter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The United States Government has no present intention of joining other neutral maritime powers in representations to the European belligerents looking toward the opening to neutral merchantmen of trade channels in the North Sea, now strewn with mines. Secretary Bryan said today that the American Government "was not ready to discuss the matter." He told Mr. Brun, the Minister from Denmark, who called at the State Department to ask what this Government's attitude might be, that nothing had been done toward preparing a protest.

It is understood the position of State Department officials is that they do not know who has laid mines in the North Sea, and, therefore, have no authority for directing a protest to any particular nation among the belligerents. The notification recently received from Great Britain of the closure of the North Sea merely stated that mine fields were located on routes previously used by merchantmen traversing the North Sea, and advised such vessels to seek other routes. There was nothing to indicate that the mines were laid by the British, and the impression has prevailed that many of them, at least, were German.

The suggestion that the United States join in an effort to open the North Sea to neutral commerce came from Amsterdam, and, it is understood, representations on the subject already have been made to Great Britain by several neutrals.

Cantor Gets a Recount.

Jacob A. Cantor, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twentieth District, who was declared defeated on the face of the election returns by a small majority, filed with the Supreme Court yesterday an application for a writ of mandamus requiring the Board of County Canvassers, now in session at the City Hall, to open up and examine all the 1,499 so-called disputed and 164 void ballots. Mr. Cantor believes that a re-canvass of these ballots will show that he was elected over Isaac Siegel.

SEES LITTLE PERIL IN ZEPPELIN RAID

Goldmerstein Tells Aeronautical Society British Would Wreck an Airship Fleet.

CAN'T HIT MOVING SHIPS

So That British Fleet Is in Little Danger—Testing Device for Aeroplane Wireless.

Aerial strategy in war was discussed at the general meeting of the Aeronautical Society of America, held last night in the Engineering Societies Building, at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. The activities of the aeroplane and the dirigible in the present war, and speculation concerning their operations on a larger scale than has heretofore been the case led several speakers to express divergent views regarding their powers for destructiveness. The problems standing in the way of an extension of the use of wireless equipment on aeroplanes was discussed also.

Frederick W. Barker, First Vice President of the society, presided in the absence of President T. R. Macmechen, who is returning today from Europe on the Baltic. W. R. Kimball and W. J. Hammer told of the attacking power of aircraft, and Leon F. Goldmerstein and E. L. Jones explained their defensive attributes.

Mr. Goldmerstein said it was his belief that the Zeppelin airship fleet stood little chance of doing serious damage to the British fleet, although he conceded that the dirigibles might effect some destruction in London. He maintained, however, that the aircraft would never be able to escape across the English Channel or North Sea after making such an attack.

"Speaking from an engineering point of view," said Mr. Golmerstein, "I believe that should the Zeppelin fleet assail London, it would never get back to its base. The minute it reached the British capital, the news would be flashed over land and sea, and I doubt if a single one of the attacking force could escape. The London fogs are thick, and even with the powerful searchlights with which the Zeppelins are equipped, an attack on a specific object would be very difficult, although it is within the range of possibilities that such a structure as the House of Parliament might suffer.

"The chance of a successful attack by the Zeppelin aircraft on the British fleet is very slight. By a process of careful mathematical calculations I am convinced that it would be almost impossible for the moving dirigibles to destroy vessels under headway, which is the problem that must be met in any such attack."

Mr. Golmerstein scouted reports that the Germans have perfected a new and more powerful type of Diesel engine for use by the dirigibles.

Elmer E. Bucher, instructing Engineer of the Marconi Wireless Company, said that the carrying power of messages on heavier-than-air craft is between fifteen and thirty-five miles. This is due to the small surface on such ships that can be used for wiring. The problem is easier on airships of the Zeppelin type, which are capable of sending messages as far as 500 miles.

Mr. Bucher said that experiments are being made with a more sensitive receiving apparatus which, it is expected, will eventually make it possible to give aeroplanes and kindred craft a radius of between 150 and 175 miles.

It was announced that the Aeronautical Society of America had called a joint conference on aviation, to be held at the headquarters of the society on Feb. 12 and 13, to consider the inventions made by American engineers, mainly with regard to stability and safety in flight. The society also is planning to co-operate closely with the National Guard of this State with the view to stimulating interest in aviation in the militia.

MME. GRANDIDIER'S WILL.

$47,000 Goes to Metropolitan Museum on Her Husband's Death.

The will of Marie Sylvie Grandidier, who died in Paris, France, on July 29, leaving a contingent bequest of $47,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art here, was filed for probate yesterday. The instrument disposes of property in the United States to her husband, Claude François Marie Julien Grandidier, in trust for life. At his death the bequest to the Art Museum becomes effective.

The remainder goes to two sisters of the decedent, Mrs. Gustave Mouraille of 74 West Twelfth Street and Mrs. Ferdinand Studt. There were gifts of $2,000 and $1,000, respectively, to Mrs. Adeline Robert and Mrs. Eugène Auger, sisters-in-law.

Another will, not filed here, disposes of the property in France.

MAD CAT BIT OTHERS; THEY ESCAPE RABIES

Grace Polhemus, Only One of Three Attacked to Take Pasteur Treatment, Is Dying.

DOCTORS FIGHT TO SAVE HER

Man and Boy Who Were Bitten by the Same Animal Quickly Recovered from Their Wounds.

Grace Polhemus, the 13-year-old Brooklyn girl in whom hydrophobia developed one year after she was bitten by a stray cat, was yesterday reported in a state of coma at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Polhemus, 872 Monroe Street. This was described by Dr. Theodore Vosseler, physician in charge, as the "beginning of the fatal termination of the disease," and last night no hope was held out for her recovery.

The little girl's case remained as much of a puzzle as ever to physicians. Investigation showed that she was one of three persons bitten by the same cat on Nov. 19, last year, and that she alone had taken the Pasteur treatment. The others merely had their wounds cauterized, and have enjoyed good health ever since.

One of these is ten-year-old Morris Feinstein of 552 Gates Avenue, who was with the Polhemus girl when the cat attacked her. Morris, in trying to catch the animal was bitten on the arm. The boy's mother took him to Dr. Vosseler, who cauterized the wound and recommended the Pasteur treatment, as in the case of the little girl. But the mother did not take his advice. The wound healed quickly and the boy is as well as ever today.

William Murphy, a plumber, 36 years old, of 286 Sixteenth Street, was at work near by when the two children were bitten. He tried to catch the cat and was nipped in the calf of the leg. Murphy ran to a drug store, had the wound cauterized, and forgot it. He has never had any trouble from it since, but yesterday, on hearing of the plight of the Polhemus girl he became alarmed and said he intended to undergo Pasteur treatment at once.

Doctors declared that everything possible had been done to save the girl's life since the disease first made its appearance last Sunday. The use of the pulmotor, they said, had been of great assistance in the early stages, while a new serum, the invention of Dr. Moon of St. Louis, had also been of some benefit. Dr. Charles Wuest, a Brooklyn Coroner's physician, advanced one theory which he said might explain why hydrophobia made its appearance a whole year after the girl was bitten. At the time of the accident, he said, the girl was in good physical condition and the poison was prevented from entering the system by a sort of protective coating of blood corpuscles. So long as this sack remained intact the germs could not do any harm, according to Dr. Wuest. This Fall, however, she had been in poor health, and the ability of the corpuscles to resist the disease was greatly reduced.

EPISCOPAL WOMEN GET VOTE

New York Diocese Awards Them a Voice in Church Affairs.

Woman suffrage in parochial meetings and other affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church became a diocese law yesterday, when the delegates to the one hundred and thirty-first annual convention of the New York Diocese voted almost unanimously in favor of the recommendation of a special committee of clergymen and laymen to admit women to an equal share in church management. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, was greeted with applause by the delegates when he asked them to accord women the vote, after Bishop Greer, presiding, had presented the resolution for consideration. Dr. Manning said:

"I hope the resolution will prevail; there is nothing dangerous in this proposition, and I see no reason why the Church should be denied this larger participation on the part of its faithful women. It is not a radical step. Even Connecticut permits the women of the Church to vote in parish matters and at parish meetings. Here we find ourselves in the unusual position of being behind the times. I favor this resolution, not only in the interest of the women, but also for the credit of New York."

No record was kept of the exact vote, but not more than ten voices were heard in opposition.

It was indicated that the Episcopal Diocese will endeavor to develop its work more thoroughly among the foreign population of the city. Bishop Greer was requested to appoint a special committee to confer with officers of societies and other religious bodies for the purpose of co-operation.

Members of the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral were elected under the provisions of the new constitution of the corporation, which provides for a board consisting of the Bishop and twenty-four members, twelve laymen and twelve clergymen.

The convention authorized the establishment of a Diocesan Commission on Church Buildings, which is to include three architects skilled in ecclesiastical design. The commission will act in an advisory capacity to all the parishes in building or alteration operations.

It was voted to increase the duration of future conventions from two to three days.

EAST SIDE FACTORY BURNS.

Paper Novelty Company's Loss is $75,000 in $125,000 Fire.

Fire destroyed the four-story factory of the Paper Novelty Manufacturing Company at 318-20 East Forty-eighth Street last night with a loss of approximately $125,000.

The building is in the midst of a densely populated tenement district and three alarms were sent in. Daniel Levi, President of the company, said the fire started about 7:45 o'clock just as he was getting ready to go home. He said there was at least $75,000 worth of paper and materials of an inflammable nature in the building, as his company was in the middle of the Christmas rush.

It took two hours' hard work to subdue the flames. Chief Kenlon said the loss on the building, which belonged to John B. Schlesinger, would amount to $50,000. Levi said his company's loss was covered by insurance.

Why New York Loses Industries

—and why it will continue to lose them until citizens realize their own immediate concern in what is at once New York's danger and her opportunity—this is a subject you can't afford to overlook. It is fully discussed in

THE PROBLEM OF GREATER NEW YORK AND ITS SOLUTION

By HARRY CHASE BREARLEY with a Supplementary Chapter by ELMER L. CORTHELL, Dr. Sc. and an Appendix of Eminent Authorities.

At Subway and Elevated Newsstands.

Published under the auspices of the Brooklyn League, this work represents a movement for civic betterment. The price is made nominal—50 cents—in order to secure widest possible co-operation of public-spirited citizens.

Sylvia: If you know, tell Gertrude about

ZUDORA

GENERALS LINE UP FOR MEXICAN WAR

Continued from Page 1.

backsliders and support the First Chief against all comers."

Though there is still some faint hope that the differences will be composed by possible personal conference between Gen. Carranza and Eulalio Gutierrez, who claims the title of Provisional President, the people at the capital regard the renewal of civil strife as practically inevitable.

It is conceded here that if Carranza succeeds in bringing about the evacuation of Vera Cruz, which is reported here as certain, he will hold a trump card and be able to make a powerful plea for national support. Gen. Carranza is already receiving numerous telegrams congratulating him on the success of his diplomacy in removing the last obstacles to the recovery of the republic's chief port.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—A general order issued today by the military commandant in the capital informed all officers to be ready from today to call their men to quarters and to hold them in readiness for any emergency.

Fighting on the outskirts of this city continues. The Constitutionalists are holding the attackers in check everywhere along the line.

Gen. Villa has not replied to telegrams sent him by Gens. Obregon and Blanco requesting him to resign his position as commander of the Constitutionalist troops in the north. Gen. Pablo Gonzales has sent a dispatch to Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez from Queretaro saying:

"From this moment I declare broken and of no value whatever the compromises I may have contracted with the Aguascalientes convention, and I am ready to fight Villa and his bandits."

It is reported here that Gen. Gutierrez has solicited a personal interview with Gen. Carranza. According to extra editions of the newspapers issued tonight, Gen. Carranza will go to Vera Cruz on Sunday to take over that city, which is to be delivered up by Brig. Gen. Funston.

From Puebla comes the report that 25,000 followers of Emiliano Zapata are still threatening the city, but that the Constitutionalist forces thus far have been able to hold them in check.

ASSAILS AMERICAN AGENT.

Carranza Organ Demands Recall of Carothers, Now with Villa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—El Pueblo, a pro-Government organ, attacks editorially this morning George C. Carothers, the American agent with Gen. Villa, saying in part:

"In Mexico Mr. Carothers, who is relatively young, is a type of intriguer who affiliates himself with one of the contending factions, who becomes the confidant and intimate friend of a rebel General with no very disinterested aims assuredly, who runs hither and thither with orders, messages, and suggestions; who before the White House assumes the defense of his friend Gen. Francisco Villa, so that President Wilson may support him and secure his supremacy. If we did not know the good faith and integrity of President Wilson and his Secretary of State, William J. Bryan, we should believe the story that the United States keeps in Mexico agents to sow seeds of discord in order to weaken us and fall upon us when the nation is exhausted and the energies of the people, sapped by the prolongation of strife and conquest, offer less obstacles.

"We should also believe that the chief of those malignant agents of discord, dissolution, and death is George C. Carothers, the friend and ally of Francisco Villa. Therefore, in respectful terms we appeal in this article to President Wilson and his Secretary of State, requesting them for the good of the Mexican Republic, our country, and for the good also of the United States, which has the highest interest in the re-establishment of peace in Mexico, that they recall from this friendly nation George C. Carothers, and that they forbid him to meddle in the future in Mexico's political affairs."

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Announce for Today and Saturday, a singularly attractive sale of

Men's Sack Suits, at $19.50

Heretofore $30.00, 32.00 and 35.00

All this season's models, in one, two, three and four button styles, ranging from the conservative to the ultra-fashionable and made of the most approved fabrics, in plain blues, blacks, grays and browns; also stripes, plaids and checks, sizes 33 to 48 chest measure, in all proportions for men and young men.

Men's High Grade Overcoats, at $25.00

Included are superbly hand tailored coats, full silk lined, for dress wear; smart single or double breasted snug fitting models and raglans; the new kimono sleeve effects, English box coats, great coats and ulsters, all made of this season's most approved overcoatings, in staple and fancy weaves; sizes 33 to 50 inch chest measure.

The Men's Hat Department

Main Floor, Sixth Avenue Entrance, invites inspection of a later importation of smart hats from the celebrated manufacturer, Victor Jay & Co., London, including Silk Hats, Derbies and Soft Hats, Golf and Steamer Caps in new shapes and colorings.

Very Special for Today and Saturday,

Men's Fine Derbies and Soft Hats, at $1.95 each

Regularly sold for $3.00 and 4.00

Men's Ultra Fashionable Shoes at $8.25 a pair

Hand sewed and bench made on lasts that are exclusive with us, of patent, wax, tan and black Russia calfskin, in laced and button styles.

Heretofore $10.00 and 11.00 a pair

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 st. at 8 Ave.

We Must Raise $100,000 Cash in 30 Days

The Senior Member of Our Firm Has Retired from Business

Therefore This Gigantic Sale of High-Class Clothing and Furnishings

Ten thousand Men's and Young Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats will be offered at the most sensational and drastic reductions ever known. Profits will not be thought of—the raising of the necessary $100,000 will be the only consideration.

Men's $15.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats, On Sale at $8.50

Men's $16.50 Winter Suits and Overcoats, On Sale at $10.75

Men's $20.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats, On Sale at $13.75

Men's $22.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats, On Sale at $15.75

Men's $28.00 Winter Suits and Overcoats, On Sale at $19.75

Most men know of the high quality of the Clothing offered here—and bear in mind that these vast stocks are all brand new Winter Garments—styles and fabrics for all men, in conservative and ultra fashionable Models.

No C. O. D.'S. No Mail Orders. Alterations Free, as Usual.

Store Open Tonight and Saturday Until 10 P. M.

VOGEL BROTHERS, 42ND ST. AT 8TH AVE.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

SPECIAL ADVANCE NOTICE

A Wholesale Stock of Very Beautiful Furniture

BOUGHT FROM THE ASSIGNEE OF

Frank M. Randall

136-146 West 52d Street, New York

Amounting to $120,000

At Regular Marked Prices

and comprising in remarkable assortment of fine period designs

Bedroom Suites — *Writing Desks*
Dining Room Suites — *Mission Furniture*
Library Tables — *Bookcases*

from the most notable makers of high quality furniture, will be placed on sale

Next Monday, November 16th

At ⅓ to ½ Less Than Wholesale Prices

Sunday's Newspapers Will Contain Full Information About This Most Important Occasion

B. Altman & Co.

have just received, and are now showing in the Men's Furnishing Department, a very large and interesting assortment of

Imported Reversible Motor Robes of Silk Plush

especially adapted for limousine use, featuring on one side the fashionable evening shades of the season, and on the reverse a clever simulation of ermine. Other smart combinations include silver fox, moleskin and Persian lamb, all simulated in silk plush. These handsome Robes are marked in the regular stock at prices ranging from $28.00 to $50.00.

Imported and American-made Motor Robes of wool, in a very great variety which includes all the wanted weaves and colorings, are shown at prices that will make a universal appeal.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

BIG BRONX ROUND-UP FOR BOMB OUTRAGE

County Officials and Police Will Make New Attempt to Wipe Out Slavers.

JUDGE GOT MANY THREATS

Anarchist Theory Strengthened by Finding of Fragments of Pamphlet —Hoefling Made Mistake.

A big round-up of persons suspected of connection with the white slave traffic in the Bronx and surrounding districts is planned by the police. Capt. Andrew J. Wines of the Fifth Detective Branch will be in charge, and he will be aided by all the resources of the office of District Attorney Martin of Bronx County.

County officials are still inclined to attribute the explosion of the bomb which late Wednesday night wrecked the bronze doors in the main entrance of the Bronx Court House to sympathizers and friends of the gang of white slavers against which District Attorney Martin has been waging a war of extermination, and seven of whose members have received long prison sentences from County Judge Louis D. Gibbs. With seven already sentenced and six men awaiting trial on similar charges, it had been thought that there were few of the gang at large, but the setting off of the bomb has convinced the county officials that somebody is still at large who is capable of doing considerable damage.

The report that a second bomb had exploded in the office of City Marshal John Hoefling, just across the street, was due to a natural mistake made by that official. When the bomb went off at the Court House Mr. Hoefling's windows were shattered, and he fled from the office under the impression that he had been the target of the assassins. It was not until some time later that the mistake was discovered. The fact that Judge Gibbs was still in his chambers when the bomb was exploded was due to his waiting to listen to an appeal for clemency from the father of Harry Goldberg, who had just been convicted of forgery, and had he made his exit by the front door instead of the side entrance, which is used after 4:30 P. M., he would, under ordinary circumstances, have come upon the bomb just about the time of its explosion.

The county officials are not inclined to take much stock in the theory, which to a large extent is favored by the police, that the explosion was the work of anarchists, who were thus celebrating the anniversary of the hanging of the men implicated in the Haymarket riots in Chicago.

The chief support of the anarchist theory comes from a pamphlet printed in Spanish, bearing the title of "Los Martires de Chicago," ("The Martyres of Chicago,") and dealing with the Haymarket riots, fragments of which, the police say, were found in the wreckage of the explosion. It is said that this was published in Paterson and distributed from the offices of Mother Earth, the anarchist magazine, in Harlem. At the Mother Earth Headquarters, however, all knowledge of the publication was denied.

Judge Gibbs has received great numbers of threatening letters, which began with the crusade against the carrying of weapons. Violators of the Sullivan law were consistently sent to prison, and District Attorney Martin said yesterday that the practice had materially reduced the number of gun fights in the Bronx. Then when the authorities set to work to clean up the white slavers the letters became more numerous and threatening. The only one which Judge Gibbs kept was written in Italian and mailed in the lower west side on July 26. It was signed "A Citizen," and said that the writer had been in court and had seen innocent men convicted.

"Swift justice will be meted out," it continued, "and the same fate accorded you as to King Humbert of Italy and the Empress Josephine of Austria."

Both these rulers were killed by anarchists. But it is considered strange that the writer of the letter, who was apparently a man of education, made the curious slip of calling the Empress Elizabeth by another name.

THOUGHT CANDY A BOMB.

Gift Box Caused Ethel Edwards a Great Deal of Uneasiness.

Nineteen-year-old Ethel Edwards of 311 East 188th Street, the Bronx, found a package awaiting her when she got home late yesterday afternoon and was about to open it when she recalled the bomb explosion of Wednesday night. Now Miss Edwards recently rejected a youth, who swore to get even, and suddenly she began to fear that the apparently harmless box was a bomb. Her mother shared her fears and on the elder woman's advice Ethel took the package to the Bronx Park Police Station.

Lieut. Peter Carter was just as ready as she was to believe it might contain a bomb, and, after handling it gingerly, he hurried it away to the Bronx Detective Bureau, breathing a sigh of relief when he saw it leave the station.

Detective Hazlitt had no fears, however. He opened it and found a candy frankfurter, five pieces of candy bologna, and a candy chop. There was no card, but from Miss Edwards's blushes she seemed to know where the candy had come from, and she gathered it up and hurried away.

As a precautionary measure two detectives were last night detailed to guard the home of District Attorney Martin, at 2,336 University Avenue.

ONE YEAR FOR NOVELIST.

Phillips Goes to Penitentiary on the Complaint of a Mother.

Henry Wallace Phillips, author of "Red Sanders" and other Western tales, was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary yesterday by Justices Russell, Moss, and Collins in Special Sessions on his plea of guilty to the charge of corrupting the morals of Marjorie Kluxton, 14 years old. The Justice had received the letters recommending clemency from many well-known persons, but Justice Collins said the "idiosyncrasies of genius" did not excuse the crime.

Among those who recommended mercy were Suffragan Bishop Burch, Drs. William Mabon and O. S. Spellman, Robert H. Davis of the Munsey publications, and John Phillips of The American Magazine. Their plea was supplemented by one from Randolph Newman, Phillips's counsel, who admitted that his client had talked on sex subjects with the girl, but said that in doing so he was only carrying out his ideas of sex hygiene.

Marjorie Kluxton is the daughter of Mrs. Lillian Kluxton, a nurse, who attended Phillips. She made a complaint to the Children's Society.

REOPEN LABOR TRUST CASE.

New Brief Before Supreme Court in Behalf of Danbury Hatters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Arguing that the wrong men were convicted in the Danbury hatters' case, Alton B. Parker and Frank L. Mulholland, in a brief filed with the Supreme Court today, urged the court to set aside the $252,000 judgment imposed under the Sherman anti-trust law upon 186 hat factory laborers of Danbury, Norwalk, and Bethel, Conn.

The brief was submitted as the basis for oral argument of the case on Dec. 7. It was in this case that the Supreme Court several years ago decided that a labor union was subject to the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The attorneys contended that most of the 186 defendants did not participate in the slightest degree in the boycott of the hats of D. E. Loewe & Co., for which they were convicted.

"They were made defendants," the brief asserted, "because they were members of local hatters' unions in the respective places where they lived which were affiliated with the United Hatters, and because they owned property."

It was urged that the laborers could not be held liable for the campaign against the company by the President of the National United Hatters' Union and its advertising agents, because if the officers engaged in illegal acts they exceeded their authority.

MORTGAGE ON HAGAN'S CLUB

Tammany Leader Must Meet a Foreclosure Suit Now.

The first cold blast of a hard two years for Tammany struck Leader James J. Hagan of the Fifteenth District yesterday when suit was begun in the Supreme Court to foreclose a mortgage on his headquarters, known as the Amsterdam Democratic Club, at 131 West Sixty-fourth Street. The plaintiff is Charles J. Fitzpatrick, the administrator of the estate of Sarah J. Fitzpatrick, that held a mortgage of $17,000 on the premises. This mortgage was made on April 4, 1905, and on Jan. 9, 1911, it was reduced to $11,000. Taxes for the first half of the current year, amounting to $195.80, have not been paid and there has been a default in the interest.

Mr. Hagan was appointed Commissioner in the Corporation Tax Bureau by Controller Sohmer in 1911.

WHITE WOULD FACE MEN WHO JAILED HIM

Pastor Asks Magistrate, Judge, and Dr. Woelfkin to Attend Carnegie Hall Meeting.

MAY INVADE CHURCH AGAIN

Agitator Who Disturbed Rockefeller Congregation Says We Are Entering a "Revolutionary Era."

After his release from the Queens County Jail yesterday morning, where he served five months for disorderly conduct, the Rev. Bouck White spent yesterday afternoon and evening writing letters to those he held responsible for his imprisonment.

One of the letters he addressed to the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. White was arrested for interrupting a service at the Calvary Baptist Church, with which the Fifth Avenue congregation was meeting, six months ago. Dr. Woelfkin was the principal witness at the hearing before Magistrate Campbell in the West Side Court.

White wrote to Dr. Woelfkin yesterday, as Pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution. He told Dr. Woelfkin that it was largely because of his testimony that he was sent to the workhouse, and he invited Dr. Woelfkin to meet him tonight in Carnegie Hall and to speak with him from the stage to those before whom he said he proposed to put his side of the case. White invited Magistrate Campbell, who sentenced him to jail, and Judge J. T. Malone of General Sessions, to present their views to the audience. Here is the invitation to Magistrate Campbell.

New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

To Magistrate Campbell, the Chief Magistrate's Court, New York.

Dear Sir: Six months ago you sent our pastor, Bouck White, to the Work House on Blackwell's Island. It was said by us at the time that the hearing you accorded him was grotesque and inadequate. Appeal was refused.

During the six months he has been behind the bars you and your fellow-defenders of the moneyed caste have been in a position to get your side before the public, while he has been fettered.

Fair play demands that both sides be heard and to that end we are planning to give our pastor a reception at Carnegie Hall tomorrow, Friday night, at 8 o'clock. Bouck White will be there to narrate the whole affair. Inasmuch as your part in this sorrowful affair will have to be treated, it is but fair that we invite you to be present and defend your position.

This retrial of the case in public is a bit unusual, but it appears that we of the disinherited class are unable otherwise to get justice.

SOL FIELDMAN, Director-Lecturer.
HELEN L. FISHER, Secretary,
For the Church of the Social Revolution.

Not Harmed by Imprisonment.

When White came out of the jail he was greeted by fifty or more members of his congregation. Hands, mops, and brooms protruded from the cell windows of the jail, each one waving White a farewell. A few notes of farewell were thrust between the window bars and faint cheers from the inmates left behind could be heard. Instead of having the usual prison pallor, White's face was tanned.

He went in a taxicab from the jail to the headquarters of the Church of the Social Revolution in East Twenty-fifth Street, where a reception committee was waiting for him. He continued to receive members of his congregation at intervals, when he was not writing letters, until 8 o'clock, when he preached his first sermon to his followers. It dealt with his imprisonment.

"First, I want those who went to Dr. Woelfkin's church with me and who are here tonight to stand up," he said as he smiled upon his followers.

Edward Ames and Charles C. Morrison, both of whom received suspended sentences when White was sentenced, stood up.

"I want to ask you," he said, "before the others of our congregation, if there should be another Ludlow massacre would you go back with me to the church of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and join me in presenting our Christian protest?"

"I would dare all the flesh is able to dare," said Ames, and the others applauded. Morrison indicated that he, too, would be willing to make another visit to Dr. Woelfkin's church.

Foresees a Revolutionary Era.

"I want the world to know we are united," White went on, "because I feel that New York City is facing the most socially disturbed Winter the city has ever known. I may say we are entering a revolutionary era, the most serious that our city has known. I may say the most serious our country has known.

"Our little church, so near Dr. Woelfkin's church, is the poorest in the world. His is the richest in the world. So it is merely our opportunity to afford a stage setting for the drama of revolution that will assert itself first as a religious outbreak.

"I know that a committee of clergymen, called a clergymen's protest committee, went to Dr. Woelfkin with a protest against his attitude toward me. They did not do it for my sake, but because they realized that if his actions toward me should be the final attitude of his Church, then Protestantism in general would receive a blow from which it could not soon recover.

"On this committee were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant. I have heard that to them Dr. Woelfkin humbled himself contritely and almost broke down in expressing his sorrow at what he had done. At the same time he pledged himself to do all that he could to obtain a reduction of my sentence."

SULLIVAN WRECKED ESTATE

Only $14 Left of $200,000 Handled by Sing Sing Convict.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey and the Kings County Grand Jury in their search for the missing assets of the wrecked Union Bank of Brooklyn continued their investigation yesterday of a charge of grand larceny made against David A. Sullivan. The former President, who is now in Sing Sing Prison, is accused of concealing money and property belonging to the bank.

Sullivan asserted at the time he was convicted that he did not own any property, but the District Attorney has found that the convict transferred property to his wife, Mrs. Anna F. Sullivan. Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, through whom Sullivan is said to manage this property, holds a power of attorney.

The Grand Jury is investigating Sullivan's administration of the estate of his friend and former associate in the bank, Edward B. Tompkins. Mr. Cropsey learned that the estate was worth $200,000 when Sullivan took charge of it as executor and that when he filed his final report only $14.17 was left.

Tompkins was a Director and Vice President in the old Mechanics' and Traders' Bank when Sullivan was President of the institution. He owned a flourishing marble business in Long Island City. He died in 1907 and Sullivan was named executor of the estate with Ellen Tompkins, the widow, and Thomas Tompkins, a son. Although the widow and son of Tompkins were co-executors of his estate Sullivan acquired control of the marble business, and Mrs. Tompkins was seldom consulted in the management of the estate.

One of the witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday was Mrs. W. J. Weed, Sullivan's sister-in-law. Joseph Bindell, a keeper in Sing Sing, was asked about the telephone calls sent to Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Burkhardt an hour after Assistant District Attorney Goldstein arrived at Sing Sing and started the present investigation.

SULZER'S CAMPAIGN FUND.

Says He Received $3,783.91 and Gave It to His Committee.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—No itemized statement of receipts and disbursements incident to William Sulzer's unsuccessful campaign for Governor was made in his accounting received by the Secretary of State today. Instead there was a declaration that all money received had been turned over to the Sulzer campaign committee. This amounted to $3,783.91.

Other statements received today were: Lieutenant Governor—Edward Schoeneck, receipts, $1,140; disbursements, $2,321.10; Thomas B. Lockwood's committee, receipts, $5,113.06; disbursements, $5,085.61.

State Controller—Eugene M. Travis's committee, $1,727.50, receipts and disbursements.

Secretary of State—Francis M. Hugo, no receipts, $632.68 disbursements.

Delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention—A. T. Clearwater, no receipts, $775 disbursements; Henry L. Stimson, $300 receipts and expenditures.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Announce the Continuance of Their

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Specializing Today and Saturday

Exceedingly fine Merchandise for the Home, and supplying a most valuable and unique opportunity for convenient, advantageous and comfortable pre-holiday shopping.

53 Pairs Beautiful Lace Curtains

Averaging ⅓ of Former Prices

Chiefly the finest imported styles.

	Formerly per pair	Now per pair
2 PAIRS ARABE LACE	$35.00	10.00
2 PAIRS ARABE LACE	50.00	17.00
2 PAIRS ARABE LACE	65.75	20.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE	75.00	30.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE	135.00	40.00
4 PAIRS FILET LACE	135.00	50.00
6 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	135.00	40.00
4 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	105.00	40.00
2 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	200.00	80.00
2 PAIRS BRUGES LACE	300.00	90.00
3 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	58.00	25.00
2 PAIRS CLUNY LACE	75.00	25.00
9 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE	16.00	7.75
5 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE	16.75	8.25
2 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE	20.00	9.75

1050 Yds. Rich Upholstery Fabrics

Less Than Half Price

550 YARDS SATIN DAMASK in a variety of very choice designs and colorings. *Formerly $4.00 and $4.75 yard. To close* 1.95

500 YARDS SATIN DAMASK in a range of 15 colors, suitable for the finest furniture coverings and draperies. *Formerly $8.00 yard. To close* 3.25

Velour Portieres

Regularly $21.50 Pair

11.75

Reversible Velour Portieres of beautiful quality and in a large variety of attractive color combinations.

Fine Lace Bed Sets

About ⅓ of Regular Price

	Formerly Set	Now Set
1 RENAISSANCE	$9.50	4.00
1 RENAISSANCE	16.50	5.75
5 RENAISSANCE	21.50	7.75
3 RENAISSANCE	28.00	10.75
1 RENAISSANCE	35.00	13.50
2 RENAISSANCE	40.00	16.75
2 ARABE LACE	45.00	16.75
2 LACET ARABE	55.00	20.00
1 LACET ARABE	75.00	25.00

SEASONABLE HOUSEKEEPING SPECIALS

Winter Blankets

Fine white wool, with pink or blue borders.

SINGLE BED SIZE—
Formerly $5.75 pair. 4.35
Formerly $9.00 pair. 6.75

DOUBLE BED SIZE—
Formerly $6.25 pair. 5.00
Formerly $10.00 pair. 7.35
Formerly $11.00 pair. 8.75
Formerly $12.00 pair. 9.75

EXTRA DOUBLE BED SIZE—
Formerly $14.00 pair. 10.75

Comfortables

FINE SILKOLINE TOPS—Figured and Persian effects; cotton filling; full size. *Formerly $2.25.* 1.90

FINE SILKOLINE TOPS—Floral and Persian designs; wool filled; full size. *Formerly $4.00.* 2.95

SILK MULL TOPS—Full Size. *Formerly $4.75.* 3.50

EXTRA FINE SILKOLINE TOPS—Figured and Persian effects; wool filling; large size. *Formerly $4.75.* 3.75

FRENCH SATEEN TOPS—Figured and floral designs; down filled; full size. *Formerly $7.50.* 6.25

Table Damask

800 yards heavy Irish Damask, in beautiful patterns, of superior quality pure linen. 72 inches wide. *Regularly $1.10 yard. Reduced to* 75c

Table Cloths

Heavy fine Scotch damask at the following prices to close:

Size 2½ x 3 yards. 7.50
Size 2½ x 2½ yards. 6.50
Size 2 x 2½ yards. 5.00
Size 2 x 2 yards. 3.75

Napkins to Match.

BREAKFAST SIZE—Dozen, 3.75
DINNER SIZE— Dozen, 5.50

Decorative Linens

MADEIRA TEA CLOTHS—Beautifully embroidered and scalloped. *Regularly $8.50.* 5.75

JAPANESE TEA CLOTHS—Hand embroidered and hand drawn. *Regularly $3.50.* 2.00

MADEIRA CENTREPIECES in various sizes. *Regularly $2.50 to $8.00.* 1.00 to 5.00

CENTREPIECES—20 inches; round; trimmed with hand made French Cluny lace. *Regularly $3.50 to $9.00.* 2.00 to 6.00

CENTREPIECES—24 inches; round; Cluny centres. *Regularly $4.50 to $15.00.* 2.95 to 9.75

Handsome Fur Sets

Consisting of large and beautifully matched Scarfs and Muffs, fashioned in the prevailing mode from the finest pelts and guaranteed to be of superior quality.

NATURAL FISHER—	*Formerly $395.00.*	300.00
NATURAL BLUE FOX—	*Formerly $250.00.*	210.00
JAPANESE MARTEN—	*Formerly $150.00.*	135.00
TAUPE FOX—	*Formerly $145.00.*	115.00
KOLINSKY—	*Formerly $125.00.*	100.00
BEAR—	*Formerly $110.00.*	92.50
CHINCHILLA SQUIRREL—	*Formerly $125.00.*	90.00

Fur Scarfs and Muffs

Of rich, beautiful skins, this season's favored styles.

SKUNK SCARFS—	*Formerly $24.50 to $90.00.*	19.00 to 70.00
LYNX SCARFS—	*Formerly $20.00 to $65.00.*	16.50 to 58.00
MOLE SCARFS—	*Formerly $18.00 to $85.00.*	12.00 to 65.00
SKUNK MUFFS—	*Formerly $38.00 to $90.00.*	30.00 to 70.00
LYNX MUFFS—	*Formerly $32.00 to $90.00.*	25.00 to 70.00
MOLE MUFFS—	*Formerly $30.00 to $85.00.*	20.00 to 65.00

500 Fine Grade Twilled Silk Umbrellas

In an unequalled assortment of the most wanted styles and newest handles. Many of unique design, imported exclusively for us and presenting a rare opportunity for advance holiday shopping at a saving of ⅓ or more in price.

FOR WOMEN.
GUN METAL CAPS AND CROOKS—
DIRECTOIRE DEPOSIT AND STERLING TRIMMED—
STERLING AND GOLD TRIMMED EFFECTS—
STERLING SILVER AND PEARL INLAID HANDLES—
FULL LENGTH CARVED EBONIES—
NOVELTY AMOURETTE TRIMMED HANDLES—

FOR MEN.
CAPE HORN PRINCE OF WALES HANDLES—
OPERA SILVER TRIMMED HANDLES—
STAG HANDLES WITH STERLING TRIMMINGS—
EBONY STERLING TRIMMED EFFECTS—
PRINCE OF WALES MALACCA HANDLES—
GOLD TRIMMED NATURAL HANDLES—

3.50 Each. *Regularly $4.50 to $6.00*

Motor Robes and Steamer Rugs

The finest imported and domestic makes, light weight, warm, luxurious and in most desirable color combinations.

ALL WOOL STEAMER RUGS—Plain colors with reverse plaid back. *Regularly $8.50.* 5.95

SCOTCH WOOL STEAMER RUGS—Finest Vicuna rugs specially adapted for home use. *Regularly $18.00.* 13.50

HEAVY PLUSH AUTO ROBES—Reversible and extra warm robes. Standard colorings. *Regularly $12.00.* 7.50

SINGLE AUTO ROBES—Heavy lined robes of Astrachan and plush. *Regularly $32.00, $35.00, $38.00.* 19.50 to 22.50

High Grade Travelling Bags

All sizes, large assortment of styles for Men and Women.

FINEST ENGLISH SOLE LEATHER BAGS—
GENUINE BLACK WALRUS BAGS—
BLACK COWHIDE CREPE GRAIN BAGS—
FINEST BLACK GRAIN LEATHER BAGS—
BLACK SEAL WEEK END BAGS—
RUSSET SOLE LEATHER BAGS—
BLACK CALF CREPE GRAIN BAGS—
DOUBLE HANDLED BLACK BAGS—

11.95 *Formerly $14.00 to $18.00*

MEN'S IMPORTANT FURNISHINGS

Men's Sleeping Garments

Fall and Winter Weights

FANCY CHEVIOT PAJAMAS—All neat stripes on white grounds; silk frogs. *Regularly $2.50*
WHITE CHEVIOT PAJAMAS—Plain birdseye cheviot; silk frogs. *Regularly $2.50*
WOVEN MADRAS PAJAMAS—Very fine qualities; light and medium grounds. *Regularly $1.95-$2.50*
FINE MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—Soft, silky finished fabrics; all neatly trimmed. *Regularly $2.50*
NOVELTY CREPE PAJAMAS—All-over Persian designs in quiet colorings. *Regularly $3.00*
1.45

FINE MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—Made to our special order from fine soft and lustrous self patterned fabrics. White, tan, helio, gray and blue. *Regularly $1.50.* 95c

FINEST TUB SILK PAJAMAS—Neat fancy silk shirtings, best tailoring and finish. *Regularly $9.00.* 6.50

FRUIT OF LOOM MUSLIN NIGHT SHIRTS—Made in full sized bodies, V neck or collar attached. *Regularly $1.00.* 75c

Men's Warm Robes

SPECIAL BLANKET BATH ROBES—Warm, soft and fleecy; only the most desirable colorings and patterns. *Regularly $3.95.* 2.95

ENGLISH WOOLEN HOUSE ROBES—Various kinds of fabrics and assorted weights; all neatly trimmed. *Regularly $12.50, $15.00, $16.50.* 9.75

Men's Fine Half Hose

Advance Holiday Sale by the Box At Less Than Wholesale Prices

SILK AND CASHMERE LINED HOSE—Lightweight, serviceable; black, white, plain colors and mottled effects.
SILK AND WOOL TWO-TONED HOSE—The best accordion ribbed fine wool hose, with silk interlining; medium weight, perfect fitting; all black with white, blue, purple and red showing under the rib.
PLAIN COLORED SILK HOSE—Unusually fine quality, pure silk, reinforced double soles, toe and heels; black, white and colors.
FANCY SILK HALF HOSE—Assorted styles of dark mixtures and accordion weaves; special lisle mixed sole, toe and heels.
NOTE.—*We will sell 6 pairs assorted or 6 pairs of any one lot at the above special price.*

2.00 Box 6 pairs. *Regularly $6.00 Dozen*

Men's Fashionable Neckwear

FINEST PLAIN CHARVET SILK CRAVATS—Extra wide folded four-in-hands; every desirable solid color or shading. *Regularly $1.50.* 1.00

FINEST SILK KNITTED NECKWEAR—Crochet and accordion weaves; better grades only. Plain and fancy. *Regularly $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.* 95c

SPECIAL SILK FOUR-IN-HANDS—Extra wide folded, medium fold and narrow four-in-hands, in hundreds of choice plain and fancy effects. All from our regular stock. *Regularly 60c, 85c and $1.00.* 50c

Broadway & 19th Street

Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today and Tomorrow

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

An Important Sale

For Men and Young Men

OF

Correct Fall & Winter Models

Benjamin SUITS

Now in Progress

Savings of ⅓

Suits, $13.75
Standard Price, $20.00

Suits, $17.75
Standard Prices, $22.50 and $25.00

Suits, $19.75
Standard Prices, $27.50 and $30.00

Suits, $21.75
Standard Prices, $32.50 and $35.00

The Alfred Benjamin & Co. NEW YORK Label

In Every Suit

FIFTH FLOOR

Tastier Oysters—

Seatags—more zestful and appetizing. A touch of salt in their flavor—most delicious. From the famous and *exclusive* Seatag natural beds off Cape Charles, Va., miles from the mainland.

Seatag Oysters

reach your *club* or *hotel* in the same perfect condition they were taken from the ocean. *Look for the tag on end of every shell.* It indicates *quality*—certifies that each oyster is selected, is inspected twice, is doubly perfect. It guarantees purity, freshness and flavor.

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York

The Tag—Full Size

AVENGES FATHER'S MURDER.

Italian Youth Kills Man He Says Shot His Parent for Black Hand.

Salvatore Comparotto, a fruit dealer of 377 East 137th Street, the Bronx, fell from his buggy, wounded mortally, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when four shots were fired at him by a man on the sidewalk. Witnesses to the shooting started in pursuit of his assailant, who was caught at Second Avenue and 100th Street and taken to the East 126th Street Station by Policemen Cox and Beban. Comparotto, who was wounded in the back and right shoulder, was taken to the Reception Hospital, where he died at 7 o'clock.

The prisoner, who said he was Matthew Amato, 18 years old, a fruit dealer of 156 East Eighty-eighth Street, confessed to Assistant District Attorney Breckinridge that he had done the shooting. He said that he had revenged the death of his father, who was killed on April 4 by Comparotto for failing to pay a sum demanded by the Black Hand.

His father, Amato said, had a fruit stall at Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue. After receiving Black Hand letters demanding money the elder Amato decided to pay, but found after a meeting with the blackmailers that they had made their demand too high. Shortly after he had refused to pay he was shot, young Amato said, in Seventy-fifth Street near First Avenue.

CADDY GETS $500 REWARD.

Found Bracelet Mrs. T. Suffern Taller Lost at Piping Rock.

Locust Valley, L. I., has a caddy who was lucky enough to find and honest enough to return a valuable gem-studded bracelet belonging to Mrs. T. Suffern Taller of Piping Rock.

Mrs. Taller spends her Summers with her husband and two children in their home near the Poping Rock Clubhouse. She missed the bracelet the evening of Election Day, after she had been about the grounds of the club and had taken a motor ride. The bracelet was studded with fifty-nine diamonds and emeralds and was valued at 3,000 or $4,000.

The caddy got a reward of $500 for returning the bracelet.

FIND COWS STRICKEN ON MASPETH FARM

New Centre of Plague Infection in Dairy Herd in Queens County.

HEALTH BOARD IS ALERT

Milk Supply is Safeguarded, Says Dr. Goldwater, Who Thinks Possible Danger is Exaggerated.

Several cows suffering from the foot-and-mouth disease were found yesterday in a herd of forty milch cows on a farm near Maspeth, in Queens County. All persons on the farm were ordered quarantined, and Sheriff's Deputies were sent to enforce the order. Warnings were given to farmers in the neighborhood not to allow cattle, chickens, or dogs to stray. Several veterinarians are inspecting other Long Island farms.

The disease, it is believed, was carried to the Maspeth farm by cattle which arrived there two weeks ago from Ohio.

The Board of Health of this city is watching the situation closely. Commissioner Goldwater said yesterday:

"We are taking all needful steps to safeguard the milk supply, although an exaggerated importance has been attached to the danger of the disease to human beings. A few instances of human infection have been recorded, but even when the disease is communicated to human beings, the effects are not serious. At the worst, it takes the shape of sore places around the mouth and gums, and they speedily disappear.

"Milk from diseased cows that has been Pasteurized is harmless, and almost all the milk that comes to New York is Pasteurized. Fortunately, though, we get no milk at all from the three up-State counties where the disease is at its worst. If it turns out to be true that the disease is in Queens County, that will bring the menace closer home, but you may be sure that we will do everything that is necessary to safeguard the public from the slightest danger of infection.

"Our milk Inspectors keep a close watch on all sources, and it is unlikely that any diseased milk, Pasteurized or otherwise, could get in. Even if the milk from affected cattle is harmless after Pasteurization, we do not believe in its use."

It was reported from Trenton yesterday that because of the embargo on the shipment of hay and straw from county to county until the cattle plague has been stamped out, hay and straw had advanced from 50 cents to $1 a ton.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Department of Agriculture issued a formal statement today, in which it said:

"The anxiety that has been expressed in several quarters in regard to the effect upon human health of the present outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease is regarded by Government authorities as somewhat exaggerated. The most common fear is that the milk supply might become contaminated, but in view of the precautions that local authorities in the infected areas are very generally taking, there is comparatively little danger of this.

"Milk from infected farms is not permitted to be shipped at all. The only danger is, therefore, that before the disease has manifested itself some infected milk might reach the market. For this reason, experts in the Department of Agriculture recommend pasteurization. As a matter of fact, however, pasteurization is recommended by the department anyway for all milk that is not very high grade and from tuberculin tested cows.

"In this country the foot-and-mouth disease has been so rare that there are few recorded cases of its transmission to human beings. In 1902 a few cases were reported in New England, and in 1908 in a few instances eruptions were found in the mouths of children which were believed to have been caused by contaminated milk. In both of these outbreaks, the sale of milk was stopped as soon as the disease was found among the cattle.

"As long, therefore, as the disease can be confined by a rigid quarantine to certain specified areas, the danger from this source is very small. Should the pestilence spread all over this country and become as general as it has been at various times in large areas in Europe, the problem would become more serious.

"Men who come in contact with diseased animals may become infected. While causing considerable discomfort, however, the disease is rarely serious. The disease, in short, is dangerous because of the loss that it occasions to property, and not because of its effects upon the health of mankind. At present all infected herds are being slaughtered as soon as they are discovered."

Housewives need have no fear that their tables will be without turkey on Thanksgiving Day on account of the Federal quarantine. The Department of Agriculture tonight explained that the disease did not affect poultry, and there was no embargo upon its shipment. The department officials also expressed the belief that the rise in price of poultry reported to have occurred in various States could not in any way be attributed to the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12.—The foot and mouth disease was found among five herds of cattle at the Baltimore Union Stock Yards today. The yards were quarantined.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—Fear that the foot and mouth disease had spread to human beings was expressed by Federal and State authorities today. Four children of a Providence man who owned infected cattle, it was found had eruptions in their mouths. A boy of 14 who had taken care of the cows had the most pronounced symptoms.

WOMEN IGNORANT OF PRICES

Mayor's Food Committee Says Housekeepers Lack Training.

A report of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, signed by George W. Perkins as Chairman, was submitted to Mayor Mitchel yesterday. It set forth that a great lack of knowledge had been found on the part of housekeepers as to the proper prices to pay for food. The report states:

Another reason is that a large number of homes in this city are presided over by wives and mothers who were daughters in well-to-do families, where the mistaken notion prevailed that it was not necessary for the daughters to learn practical housekeeping. The result has been that these daughters married without knowing anything at all about housekeeping, and the extravagance and waste in these households due to ignorance and carelessness are large and unnecessary drains on the food supplies of this city.

The domestic science work now taught in public schools and colleges is certain to be most helpful in changing this condition. An exhibit of foods, their relative values, how to prepare them, &c., was given in the Washington Irving High School a few weeks ago. It was attended by about 10,000 people, showing the keen interest in this subject that exists among the people generally.

The report stated that the committee had issued a circular every few days and distributed about 800,000 copies of them to the pupils of the public and other schools of the city.

LUDINGTON LEFT $100,000.

Estate of Former Wilson Assistant Goes to His Sisters.

Arthur C. Ludington, formerly assistant to President Woodrow Wilson at Princeton University, who was found dead in a London hotel from a wound inflicted by his own pistol on Nov. 4, left an estate in excess of $10,000, according to the petition filed with his will yesterday. An estimate of the estate places it at more than $100,000.

The will directs that one-third of the estate go to Mrs. Helen G. Rotch of Lakeville, Mass., a sister. Josephine N. Rotch, a niece, gets a large diamond which was an earring of Mr. Ludington's mother. The residuary estate, including all articles of personal property, such as jewelry, books, and furniture and title to the homestead at East Lyme, Conn., goes to Katharine Ludington, a sister, at whose death it is to go to Mary L. Ludington, another sister, of 9 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Mr. Ludington tried to enlist in the British Army at the outbreak of the war, but failed. The Coroner's Jury, which passed upon his death, returned a verdict that he died from accidental shooting.

MRS. BRAND LEFT $100,000.

Water Color of Antwerp Cathedral Is Left to Metropolitan Museum.

The will of Mrs. Julia Marianne Brand, a survivor of the Windsor Hotel fire and widow of James Brand, who brought the first cargo of coffee to this port from Ceylon, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate exceeds $100,000. A water color of the Antwerp Cathedral by S. Prout and an ebony chair are left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A framed letter of Robert Burns is made part of the residuary estate, which goes in eight equal shares to relatives of the decedent's husband.

There are bequests of $5,000 each to Agnes Leavey, decedent's maid; to the St. Andrews Society of New York, and to Louisa Baron, a niece. Sir Percy Sanderson, late British Consul at New York, gets some Dresden chinaware, and his sister, Miss Lucy Sanderson, gets a gold bracelet and brooch.

HARTMAN STILL IN TOMBS.

Mrs. Mackenzie's Agent to Plead to Theft Indictments Tuesday.

Efforts to obtain $25,000 bail for Richard J. Hartman, former President of Tyson & Co., who was arrested on Tuesday charged with stealing the fortune of Mrs. Charlotte L. Mackenzie, proved unavailing yesterday and Hartman remained a prisoner in the Tombs last night.

Tuesday has been fixed as the day on which he is to come before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions to plead to the indictments against him. It was said yesterday that there was little expectation that bail would be obtained before then.

TEACHERS TO GET MATERNITY LEAVES

Mayor Thinks Board of Education Will Adopt a "Reasonable, Rational Policy."

MISS RODMAN UNDER BAN

Supt. Maxwell Orders Insubordination Charges Against Her—Symposium Tonight on Problem.

Mayor Mitchel believes that the Board of Education will settle the teacher-mother controversy by allowing teachers about to become mothers leaves of absence. The Mayor said yesterday that it was his understanding that the board would adopt a policy that would be fair to the teachers, but he would not comment on the action of the board in ordering that charges of neglect of duty be preferred against Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, the teacher in the Curtis High School whose baby was born a week ago last Saturday, beyond saying that the board had acted in accordance with precedent in similar cases.

"The board's action in preferring charges of neglect of duty against this teacher-mother must not be taken to indicate what that body's ultimate disposition of the matter will be," said the Mayor. "No action will be taken on the charges until the board adopts a policy in regard to teacher-mothers. This I understand from what President Churchill told me," was his reply.

"Do you mean that leaves of absence will be granted to teachers under such circumstances?" the Mayor was asked.

"It is my understanding that leaves of absence will be provided for teachers about to become mothers," was his reply.

"Have you any information from the Board of Education that such a step will be taken?"

"I have no concrete information. It is just my impression. It is my strong impression that the Board of Education will adopt a reasonable, wise, rational policy of allowing some sort of leaves of absence."

"Do you think that when a teacher's husband is fully able to support his family comfortably she should have a leave of absence to become a mother, or should she be expected to retire from her profession and devote her attention entirely to her child?"

"You are now raising a collateral question that involves the question of the economic independence of the teacher-mother's home. The question that we are now dealing with is that of a teacher's right, as a teacher, to a leave of absence to become a mother."

The Mayor said he did not care to comment in any way on the letter written by Henrietta Rodman, criticising the Board of Education for its attitude. Miss Rodman is planning to call on the Mayor at the City Hall with a delegation of women on Monday.

Miss Rodman is to be tried on charges of gross misconduct and insubordination, as an outcome of her activities in the mother-teacher agitation. City Supt. Maxwell said last evening that he had just directed District Supt. Darwin L. Bardwell to prefer the charges. Miss Rodman was at Wadleigh High School all day yesterday attending to her duties as teacher. She half expected to be served with the charges. She said last evening that she would report as usual at her school this morning, and as soon as papers were served on her she would turn the matter over to her lawyer. She intends to make the strongest fight possible at her trial before the Committee on High Schools.

Mrs. Wagner has not yet received a copy of the charges against her. She said at her home in Tottenville, S. I., last evening that she intended to report for duty at the Curtis High School on Monday unless otherwise advised by her counsel.

There will be a debate in the Washington Irving High School auditorium at 8 o'clock this evening on the mother-teacher issue. William G. Willcox and John Martin, the two representatives in the Board of Education from Staten Island, will speak in defence of the board's attitude on this question. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Henrietta Rodman, Prof. Andrew P. Montague of Columbia College, and Prof. Harry A. Overstreet of the City College, will be the speakers on the side of the mother-teacher. Letters will be read from Commissioner Katharine B. Davis, President Henry Moskowitz of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration. At the close of the discussion a resolution addressed to the Board of Education, in favor of granting leave of absence to the married teacher, who is about to become a mother, will be voted on by the audience. Whether the vote is aye or no it will be forwarded to the Board of Education.

PRICE RESTRICTION IS LEGAL

Decision in Favor of American Tobacco Company Is Upheld.

The Circuit Court of Appeals handed down yesterday a judgment of Judges Lacombe, Coxe and Ward upholding the verdict given by the jury in the District Court by direction of Judge Mayer in favor of the American Tobacco Company in the Sherman law suit, brought against it and other tobacco companies for $300,000 damages by the E. Locker Company. This concern was a tobacco jobbing company, and it contended that the old American Tobacco Company, before it was dissolved, by selling all its products to the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, a jobbing concern, and giving it the exclusive rights, had damaged it to the extent of $100,000.

In writing the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Coxe says:

"If the manufacturing defendants had concluded to sell their products solely through instrumentalities of their own and had organized in the factories a selling department through which they supplied their products to all who desired to purchase them, it will hardly be contended that such action was even within the purview of the Sherman law. How then does an act which the defendants might lawfully do themselves become unlawful when done by another to whom they sell or consign their goods?

"We are convinced that what was done by these defendants was not prohibited by law, but was a reasonable, common sense trade arrangement, dictated by the exigencies of the situation. We see nothing forbidden by the Sherman act in a manufacturer consigning or selling his product to a jobber for a particular territory and placing certain restrictions upon the prices at which the goods are to be sold. Many of the large mills have a factor in New York to whom their products are thus consigned. He can sell to A or B, or both, as he sees fit, and the consignor is not concerned with the transaction so long as he gets his price and the terms of the consignment are not violated. The same is true of the jobber; he is at liberty to sell to one retailer or twenty retailers as he sees fit."

Then Judge Coxe says that a tobacco manufacturer is at perfect liberty to sell to a jobber or to a retailer as he pleases, and a concern which wishes to become a jobber has no right to complain because the manufacturer chooses another to do his work.

Charles Dushkind, counsel for the E. Locker Company, said last night that he intended to take an appeal to the Supreme Court. He considered an exclusive arrangement with the Metropolitan Tobacco Company might fairly be held to be a restraint of trade, contrary to the Sherman law.

CHILD LABOR FIGHT GROWS.

National Committee Shows Results of Ten Years' Work.

Child labor may be abolished by the present generation, according to Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, whose tenth annual report has just been published in The Child Labor Bulletin for November. Mr. Lovejoy compares the State child labor laws in 1904, when the National Child Labor Committee was organized, with those of 1914, showing that in 1914, thirteen States had a straight fourteen-year age limit for all factory work, while in 1914, thirty-six States have that limit.

Factory inspection was provided for in thirteen States in 1904 and in thirty-four States in 1914. The committee points to the fact that the drafting of a Federal child labor law has already been favorably reported by the House Committee on Labor. Investigations were carried on by the committee in eight industries in thirteen States in the past year and the exhibits of the committee were shown in fifty cities in twenty States.

HAS PLAN FOR LABOR TO SHARE IN PEACE

Gompers Proposes That Toilers of the Nations Shall Observe Negotiations.

TO GUARD THEIR INTERESTS

Federation's Mining Members Seek Approval of the President's Plan to Settle Colorado Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—More than one hundred resolutions dealing with the problems of union labor, boycotts, the European war, and the social welfare of workmen have been presented to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session here. A great many of these resolutions were filed with the Secretary of the Federation today as the time limit for introducing them expired tonight.

Among the important resolutions referred to committee was one introduced by William Green of the United Mine Workers of America, acting for the mining department of the Federation, urging the President of the United States to insist that the Colorado coal mine operators comply with the President's plan for a settlement of the strike in that State and for the Government to take over the mines and operate them in case the mine owners refused to accept the peace plan. The Federal plan proposes a three-year truce and a commission to settle disputes.

Another resolution which probably will be adopted by the convention was introduced by President Samuel Gompers and related to the European war. It conveyed the sympathy of the organized labor movement of America to the organized labor movements of Europe. Continuing the resolution said:

"That the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in view of the general Peace Congress which no doubt will be held at the close of the war for the purpose of adjusting claims and differences, hold itself in readiness and authorize the Executive Council to call a meeting of representatives of organized labor of the different nations to meet at the same time and place to the end that suggestions may be made and such action taken as shall be helpful in restoring fraternal relations, protecting the interests of the toilers, and thereby assisting in laying foundations for a more lasting peace.

The convention today listened to a number of addresses by fraternal delegates and others. Among those who spoke was Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Mo., Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. He said that the first report the commission would make to Congress next month on the underlying causes of industrial unrest would not contain definite conclusions. The report would however say, he added, that of 300 employers representing the greatest industries in the country examined by the commission only five disagreed with the underlying principles of collective bargaining.

Among other resolutions introduced was one urging the repeal of the Dick military law and of other legislation having a tendency to further the spirit of militarism." Another provided for the establishment by Legislatures of State labor bureaus for aiding the unemployed in obtaining work and to abolish "shark" employment agencies.

There is a moral issue in "Best because Imported."

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CLYSMIC
King of Table Waters
Has no equal

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FOR MEN

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Glastenbury two-piece flat-knit underwear has a record of over half a century's satisfaction to the consumer.

Affords protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Made in fifteen grades, and all weights of fine wools, worsteds and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

320 Natural Gray Wool, **winter** weight	per garment	$1.50
3005 Natural Gray Wool, **winter** weight (double thread)	per garment	1.75
C-B Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, **light** weight	per garment	1.50
A Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **light** weight	per garment	1.75
G-H Natural Gray Worsted, **medium** weight	per garment	2.00
A-H Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, **winter** weight	per garment	2.50

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Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking.
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Mixture Sack Suits $18 to $50
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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE STORED in separate fireproof rooms. Guaranteed against fire, theft, moth and other damage by especial arrangement. Send for estimate. Telephone Murray Hill 5888.

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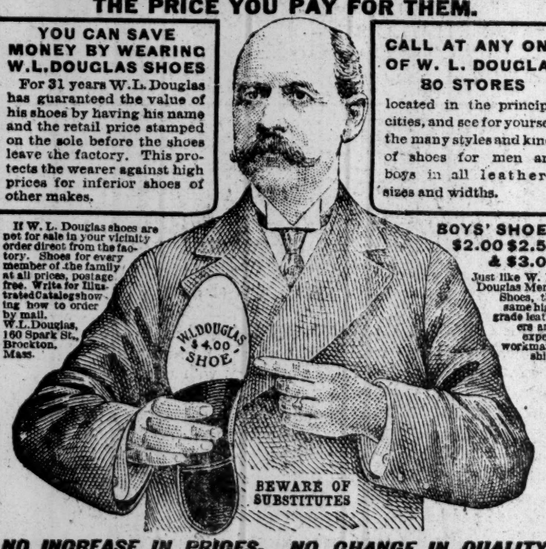
$3.50 $3.75 $4 $4.50 & $5 SHOES
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES ARE ALWAYS WORTH THE PRICE YOU PAY FOR THEM.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES
For 31 years W.L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes.

CALL AT ANY ONE OF W. L. DOUGLAS 80 STORES
located in the principal cities, and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of shoes for men and boys in all leathers, sizes and widths.



If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W.L.Douglas, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BOYS' SHOES $2.00 $2.50 & $3.00
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES. NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price. You are invited to visit W.L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made; you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

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begin high and mount higher. The small $15 Victrola plays any Victor Record clearly, in splendid volume and in perfect tempo. The $15 Victrola — any Victrola — including the $200 style, may be purchased at the Lord & Taylor Victor Rooms on convenient terms.

"His Master's Voice"

The Fox Trot and all the other new dances—all played loud and clear and in perfect time.

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Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, teachers and greatest exponents of the modern dances, use the Victor exclusively and superintend the making of their Victor Dance Records.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing the Fox Trot

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Victrola XVI ($200)
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The latest Fox Trots, Hesitations, One-Steps; the splendid lists of popular songs and operatic selections, and the new interpretations of old ballads are splendidly provided for the pleasurable choice of Lord & Taylor Victor patrons.

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WEEGHMAN BUYS CUBS---GIANTS MAY TRAIN IN CALIFORNIA---FOOTBALL---WOMEN'S GOLF

CHICAGO CUBS SOLD TO C. H. WEEGHMAN

Owner of Federal League Club Practically Closes Deal for National Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—The Chicago Cubs were sold today to Charles H. Weeghman. The club once owned by Frank Selee and James Hart, and later by Charles W. Murphy and Charles P. Taft, and which has been the wedge with which organized baseball has been attempting for some weeks to break open the ranks of the Federal League, today became the property of the owner and President of the local Federal League team.

While official announcement of the sale of the club was not made, owing to the fact that several minor details must be completed by Weeghman and Charles P. Taft, until today owner of the club, Weeghman admitted tonight that the deal had gone through. All details will be arranged by Dec. 1, and on that date all parties concerned will issue a statement giving the facts to the public.

The deal for the sale of the club was practically closed this morning at a conference between August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club, and representative of Charles P. Taft. Taft was expected in the city to attend the conference, and when he did not arrive Weeghman and Herrmann decided to meet again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Taft, however, did not appear, and Edward Flanner announced that nothing new had taken place, that the conference had been called off, and all further negotiations would be carried on between Taft and Weeghman.

Flanner was asked if his statement meant that Herrmann was out of the deal and that as far as the Red owner was concerned if the negotiations were off.

"Decidedly not," was Flanner's reply. "It simply means that there are several small details to be arranged, and nothing will be announced until Dec. 1. Mr. Herrmann is and always has been acting in an unofficial capacity, and has completed his labors. Weeghman will meet Taft in Cincinnati, and that will be the day when the news is announced. I suggest that you see Weeghman."

Weeghman practically confirmed the rumor that the sale had been completed. The new owner intimated that the Chicago Federal League Club, and he alone, was interested in the purchasing of the West Side team.

HAS MADE NO PEACE OFFER.

National League Has Not Authorized Herrmann to Deal with Federals.

Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League returned yesterday from Harrisburg, Pa., where he has been with Governor Tener for the past few days.

Governor Tener's term as governor, will expire on Jan. 1, and he is now preparing to take up his duties as baseball president in earnest. Gov. Tener sent a statement here with Secretary Heydler in which he takes a quiet rap at the star ball players and points out that the so-called stars of the game were only valuable when they lived up to their reputations, which many of them did not do last season. Governor Tener also states that August Herrmann's negotiations with the Federal League are entirely individual and that whatever he does will first have to be approved of by the National and American Leagues. Gov. Tener's statement is as follows:

All is serene in the old league. Our people have ceased to worry over the loss, or the threatened loss, of any of their star players. In fact, our club owners have come to realize that several star players are of exceptional value to their clubs only when they are consistently playing up to their reputations.

The unparalleled record of the Boston Club was not the result of any star ball players, but was rather the result of a fine team spirit backed up by the enthusiasm of youth. In the improvement and upbuilding of our standard of play we will, therefore, have well in mind principles that have inspired our tail-enders to become world's champions.

Regarding the movement for the readjustment of our troubles in baseball, I can only say that no proposition looking to that peaceful end has been received by the National League from the Federal League, and certainly no proposition has been made to the Federal League by the National. Nothing done along these lines at the present time is being done by August Herrmann.

So far Mr. Herrmann's work has been of purely personal character, but later on, this should crystalize into some definite proposition, then the same would be submitted by him in his official capacity as Chairman of the National Commission to the American and National Leagues. At that event, the National League would give full and fair consideration to his recommendation, and would take such action as the league would deem best and wise for the present and future welfare of the game.

Yankees May Get Plank.

Secretary Davis of the Yankees announced yesterday that the New York club had refused to waive claim on Pitcher Eddie Plank of the Athletics and that President Farrell was making a strong effort to land the former Athletic star. It is understood that the other American League clubs waived claim on Plank so that the Yankees could get him. Secretary Davis also stated that the New York club honed to again get the services of Pitchers Russell Ford and Ray Caldwell, both of whom jumped to the Federal League. It is expected now that if there is a general declaration of peace among the warring elements in baseball the best of the deserting players will be permitted to return to the clubs from which they jumped. Mr. Davis denied the story that the club was trying to sign Fielder Jones as manager.

Federal Club for Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 12.—"The Federal League has told us for a year that it would give us a franchise for Cleveland if we could get the grounds and fit in to the Federal League to act," said F. Bramley, former Federal League magnate today.

For over a year Bramley and his associates have been endeavoring to secure grounds suitable for a Federal League baseball park, and today Bramley announced he had secured options on the property from 4,701 to 4,929 Euclid Avenue. The property has a frontage of nearly 700 feet and runs back to Windsor Avenue, being ample in size for the purpose of a big league park.

It was inspected yesterday by E. B. Ward owner of the Brooklyn Federal League Club and pronounced by him the most ideal site for a park in the Federal circuit. It is directly reached by three car lines.

6-Passenger Sedan, $2750

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The Six with the Marvelous Motor

Many who have seen the Chandler Sedan declare it is the most beautiful car ever built. We believe it is.

The grace of its lines, the luxurious comfort of its roomy body, trimmed in grey cloth and lace with satin curtains, the completeness of its appointments, the ease with which it can be ventilated—leave nothing to be desired.

Three other closed bodies, all as beautiful, comfortable and luxurious as the Sedan: 7-Passenger Limousine, $2750; 3-Passenger Coupe, $2200; 5-Passenger Landaulet, $1950.

The flexibility and ease of control of the Chandler motor make it ideal for city driving.

Come See These Closed Cars. Immediate Delivery on all Models

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GIANTS MAY TRAIN IN WEST.

Considering Plan to Practice a Month in California.

Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants is considering a plan to take the New York club to California next Spring to train. Secretary John B. Foster stated yesterday that nothing definite had yet been done in the matter, although the club was considering it carefully. When McGraw visited California last year with the world tourists he was impressed with the fine climate in Southern California, and was advised to train there by Charles A. Comiskey of the White Sox, who has taken his team to the Coast for several seasons.

Manager McGraw does not mean to desert Marlin Springs, Texas, entirely, because the Giants have a permanent training camp and baseball park there. If the plan goes through, the Giants will spend three or four weeks on the Coast and then go to Marlin for a couple of weeks to put on the finishing touches of the training work.

It is believed that the Giants would be a big attraction on the Coast next Spring, because there will be thousands of Easterners there to attend the Pacific-Panama Exposition. The Giants have trained at Marlin Springs for several seasons, and, as the place is so well suited for the purpose, it is not likely that the Giants will abandon their camp there. Secretary Foster is already arranging several exhibition games to be played throughout the South on the Giants' return trip North.

GAFFNEY DENIES RUMORS.

Not Going to Sell Braves or Buy Brooklyn Nationals.

Some imaginative person in Boston yesterday started a rumor that James E. Gaffney of this city, owner of the World's Champion Boston Braves, wanted to sell his franchise for $400,000. It was also stated that Mr. Gaffney had sold the South End grounds in Boston, and that the Braves had no park, but would have to depend on the generosity of Joseph J. Lannin to use Fenway Park.

It so happened that all of these important transactions were news to Mr. Gaffney. He said yesterday: "I have not sold the South End grounds, and it seems hardly necessary for me to deny that the Braves are not for sale. If the club was on the market the price would be far in excess of $400,000."

Not the least astonishing news to Mr. Gaffney was the report that he had an option on the Brooklyn Dodgers and would send George Stallings over the bridge as manager.

"Why," said Mr. Gaffney, "that's the most absurd statement I ever heard. Charley Ebbets would not sell his team for a million dollars, and he has said so. Brooklyn has a three years' contract with Manager Wilbert Robinson, and that should be enough to show that this last rumor is simon pure bunk."

SHIFT SPRINGFIELD NINE.

Rock Island Gets Three I League Franchise—Ottumwa at Davenport.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12.—Territorial rights came to the fore as a matter of contention in the final session today of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs. After a prolonged debate the Three I. League was permitted to transfer its Springfield, Ill., club to Rock Island, which is within the five-mile limit of Davenport, which is expected to have the Ottumwa club of the Central Association the coming season.

An attempt to fix the annual meeting place in Chicago received no encouragement. San Francisco was selected for the 1915 meeting. The name of no other city was presented.

The Board of Arbitration resumed its sittings tonight. It was expected to take up the Northern League controversy at the first session.

American Leaguers Beat Nationals.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12.—The All-Star Americans took the opening game here from the Nationals today, 5 to 2. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	5	11	1
Nationals	2	5	2

Batteries—Bush and Henry; James and Killifer.

Reduce Junior Title Teams.

In nominating their teams for the junior metropolitan cross country championship run at Van Cortlandt Park tomorrow afternoon, several clubs overlooked the A. A. U. rule which prohibits the naming of more than eight men to a team. Columbia University, the Irish-American A. C., and the Mohawk A. C. each entered more than the legal number, and at a meeting of the championship Committee last night, at which the entries were passed upon, the coaches of these respectives teams were requested to reduce their number to eight, which they did without trouble.

Nick Glanacopulos, the Greek athlete of the Millrose A. A., still rules favorite for the individual honors. His showing in recent races indicate that his form has improved 30 per cent. over that of last year and established him as a formidable candidate for the championship crown. Glanacopulos has been little hunting for a number of years, but success has never crowned his efforts because he invariably was not trained sufficiently for a championship effort. Since joining the Millrose Club, he has adhered to a strict training schedule and gives this as his reason for the very perceptible change in his recent running ability. The big Greek runner is built on lines of stamina, not speed, and is favored by athletic followers to win in the junior title because of his great strength. There are several youngsters in addition to Glanacopulos who are considered possible winners, but none has shown the ability to set Glanacopulos's fast pace.

N. Y. U. Corrects Weak Points.

The New York University football squad engaged in its last hard practice yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, preparatory to the game with the Stevens Institute eleven tomorrow. With two elevens working, first separately and then opposing each other, the coaches had an excellent opportunity to criticise the Violet players and to correct weak points in the various plays. Both the 'varsity and the scrub teams first went through a signal drill which was followed by a long and stiff scrimmage. The right side of the regular line showed additional changes, Stein, from the University Medical School, filling in at right guard for part of the time. The changed backfield proved very effective in gaining ground against the second eleven, but in order to give it a stiffer opposition the regular and scrub lines were interchanged. Even against its own line, McNally and Capt. Huntley made good advances, several times taking the ball over the goal line from the 15-yard mark. The coaches also shifted the 'varsity backfield men to their former positions, Huntley playing quarter back, McNally and Schuck, half backs, and Bernstein, full back. With this offensive aggregation, good results were demonstrated against the second team players.

Stagg Shifts Backfield Men.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The University of Chicago football coaches drilled a new backfield today in order to have two sets of backs to send in against the University of Illinois in the game at Urbana Saturday, which probably will settle the Western conference championship. Gray, Chicago's crack half back, and Flood, full back, probably will start the game despite injuries. A. A. Stagg, head coach, today prepared another backfield, putting Russell, Chicago's star quarter back, at right half, Bergman at left half back, Shaffer, regular half back, at full back, and Gordon at quarter back. If Chicago wins on Saturday, it will be entitled to claim the conference title despite its draw with Wisconsin, unless the Wisconsin team, contrary to expectations, can defeat Illinois also, or hold the Illinois team to a draw. The Illinois team completed its preparation today at Urbana for the crucial game of the conference season. There are no cripples on the squad and Coach Zuppke said that he had an unusual number of first-class substitutes. Pogue of Illinois has made a touchdown in every game he has played in during his scholastic and University career.

Bennett Wins Roller Skating Race.

The five-mile amateur roller skating race at the Hunt's Point Roller Skating Rink last night was won by Joe Bennett in 19:25. Tony Parella was second and Whitie Fredericks third. All three were scratch men. There were twelve entries and the race was extremely fast for three miles, but at the end of that distance most of the handicap men were "killed off" and the three leaders skated easily and jockeyed for position. William Stearn, champion miler and five miler of two years ago, was among the leaders last night, but received a bad fall at the end of the third mile and had to retire.

TIGERS' ROUSING FOOTBALL MEETING

Princeton Undergraduates Sure Yale Will Have Lively Time Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Fifteen hundred Princeton undergraduates cheered the Tiger team at a mass meeting in Alexander Hall tonight. It was the most enthusiastic gathering in Princeton since Eddie Hart's championship eleven celebrated their victory in 1911. Head Coach Penfield and Hart spoke, and both promised that the team would go on the field Saturday prepared for a superhuman effort against the Elis.

The defeat by Harvard has not shaken the confidence of Princeton's undergraduates in their eleven, and the general feeling is that Yale is in for the liveliest kind of a time on Saturday.

Princeton's practice this afternoon virtually concluded the preparation for the Yale game and for the season, a light signal drill being the only thing on the programme for tomorrow. Coaches Hart and Penfield took the players in hand today and after a short drill in fundamentals the scrub eleven, which has been taught the Yale plays, were brought on the field to try them against the regulars. It was not a real scrimmage, both teams merely walking through the plays, emphasis being placed on showing each man where he belonged and just what his duties were. This diagnosing of the Blue offense lasted for almost a half hour, and then Hart took charge of the 'Varsity for signal work.

All the regulars were in their places, even Glick, who has been on the side lines this week, going to his regular place at half back. He worked out there for the greater part of the time, but toward the end he was sent in at quarter back in place of Ames. The coaches realize that they must have a second-string quarter on whom they can depend in case of injury to Ames, and Glick seems to be the probable choice. Tibbott and Driggs were the other backs and Dickerman took Glick's place when the latter went to quarter back.

The line was the same that faced Harvard with the exception of right end, Brown having replaced Shea. Highley and Brown and Lamberton and Shea are new pairings for the end positions. McLean was Capt. Ballin's running mate at tackle and will be on Saturday, for Bigler went to the infirmary today with a second attack of blood poisoning. He was there for several days after the Dartmouth game and was discharged as well, but the poison made its appearance again today. Whether he will be fit to play on Saturday is not known now. Schwank, E. Trenkmann, and Gennert were the centre trio.

Tomorrow afternoon the undergraduates will march to the stadium to practice cheers and to be present at the formal dedication of the new structure, Edgar Palmer, the donor of the stadium, will make a presentation speech. President Hibben will accept it on behalf of the university, and Dean McClenahan will represent the Athletic Association.

TO HANDLE BIG CROWD.

Princeton Preparing to Regulate People and Autos at Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Special traffic regulations will be put in force in Princeton on Saturday in connection with the tremendous crowds that are expected here for the Yale-Princeton game. The authorities of the railroad company, the Borough of Princeton and the Athletic Association are all uniting in their efforts to handle the throngs as expeditiously as possible.

The railroad has increased its accommodations here by laying ten more tracks, thus making thirty-one in all. All local traffic between New York, Philadelphia, and Princeton Junction to Princeton will be suspended on Saturday during the rush hours and special trains leaving New York and Philadelphia will run at frequent intervals direct to Princeton.

Preparations have been made for the parking of 4,000 automobiles and special regulations governing the cars have been drawn up. The space for the automobiles is the large level field just to the east of the stadium and is approached by a newly constructed macadam roadway which leads in from Harrison Road.

72,832 WANT YALE TICKETS.

Applications Still Pouring In, but Are Being Refused.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—There have been 72,832 applications for the 69,000 seats in the new bowl for the Yale-Harvard football game next week, according to an announcement today at the Yale ticket office. Practically all the 6,200 public applications have been returned, in order that Yale graduates may be accommodated. Applications are still pouring in, but are being refused.

Harvard has applied for 25,000 seats, Yale graduates 27,322, and the university 11,042. The Yale Committee of Twenty-one has an allotment of 3,268 seats.

Navy's Coming Test for Army Game

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 12.—With the game against the strong Colby team on Saturday in view, the Naval Academy coaches worked the team hard this afternoon and used two or more men in every position. Special attention was devoted to the backs, as a number will be used on Saturday and the game will probably furnish a final test of the players who will start the game against the Army team. Miles and Mitchell were used at quarterback. Blodgett, Failing, Craig, Collins and others at the halves and H. Harrison and Culbert fullback. Head Coach Heard said this afternoon that he expected Colby to put up a strong contest and that he would put in the full strength of the Navy team for a portion of the game, at least. It will be the last big game on the local field for the season, as no great difficulty is anticipated from Ursinus on the following Saturday, and the Navy coaches would not work their regular players hard under any circumstances.

Students Cheer Lehigh at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 12.—Lehigh's student body descended on Taylor field today and showed by cheers and singing its appreciation of the work the 'Varsity is doing. The regulars responded with a snappy practice. No lengthy scrimmage, such as took place yesterday, occurred today, but the men were lined up in a dummy scrimmage, during which new plays were further perfected. Forward pass formation such as Lafayette and Villanova use were broken up with surprising alacrity. Individual coaching was the order of the day, five coaches being on the field. It is believed Resident Coach Keady will put all the 'Varsity men possible in Saturday's game against Villanova and for next week's Lafayette game so most of today's work was devoted to developing second string men who will get a chance to show their possibilities under fire on Saturday. Pons, Early, Kirkpatrick, Bacon, Boland, and Chapman will probably all get into the game.

Dartmouth Starts for Penn. Game.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 12.—Amid the cheers of the entire student body the Dartmouth football team left here this afternoon for Philadelphia. The undergraduates marched to Alumni Field in a body, where the team was having a light practice and cheered and sang. The practice consisted of running through signals and putting. At 5 o'clock the team departed, the students giving them a hearty send-off. With a few exceptions the team was in fine condition. Coach Cavanaugh realizes that the team that he will play Saturday will be much different from the one that lost to Michigan last Saturday and he will put the best team that he has in the field against the 1000-pound line of the Red and Blue. MacAuliffe was brought down from the hospital long enough to see his teammates depart.

HINKEY HUMBLES ELIS.

Makes Dummy Tackling Part of Their Last Practice at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—Yale's football squad today paid its last visit to Yale Field before the game with Princeton. With the same line-up to which Coach Frank Hinkey has adhered for ten days in signal drill the 'Varsity spent an hour in running off signals and handling punts and passes. Concluding this practice the first string men had their pride shaken by being thrust into fifteen minutes of dummy tackling. This reversion to rudimentary play was not pleasant, but no player was excused from it, the rush line getting more than the backs. While the practice in passing and punting was being held the second eleven played the freshmen, who scored three touchdowns on Dr. Bull's reserves.

Five elevens were on the field, the largest number retained in practice on record to the final drill before a Princeton game. The size of the squad attests to Hinkey's scheme for developing substitute players until the end of the season. No visiting coaches were present, a marked departure from former years, when former players flocked almost by the dozen to the scene on the eve of the departure of the eleven for Tigertown. All the work was secret and the players did not visit the Yale "bowl."

Hinkey persists in retaining his line-up selected last week, despite minor injuries to Knowles and Stillman. There will be many substitutions and two full elevens are expected to face the Tigers.

Today's line, which is certain to start at Princeton, follows: Left end, Brann; left tackle, Capt. Talbott; left guard, Conroy; centre, White; right guard, Walden; right tackle, Betts; right end, Stillman; quarter back, Wilson; left half back, Ainsworth; right half back, Knowles; full back, Le Gore.

For the first time in many years on the eve of a Yale-Princeton game there are still tickets tonight in the Yale football headquarters for Saturday's match. There has been a public sale for three days. Yale's poor showing against Brown, Princeton's against Harvard, and the fact that the new Princeton stadium holds about 5,000 more people than were ever before seated there, are the main reasons assigned for the surplus.

CORNELL TEAM STARTS WEST

3,000 Students March to Station—Expect to Beat Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Cornell football squad of twenty-six men left here tonight for Detroit after one of the biggest send-offs in the history of athletics at Cornell had been accorded to the players who will try to beat Michigan at Ann Arbor on Saturday.

Although none of the coaches or players would venture a prediction, there is strong confidence among the undergraduates that Cornell will win. Head Coach Sharpe said: "The boys are in fine shape and ready for a good fight. I know they will do their best."

The 'Varsity team worked out in a final scrimmage in the baseball cage this afternoon, running off the plays to be used against Michigan and getting a final polishing up. The entire 'Varsity team got into action for a few minutes, and every man looked as fit as a fiddle.

In addition to running the team in the practice today, Charlie Barrett, one of the mainstays in the Cornell attack, practiced punting for half an hour, working out with the ends. Barrett's punts averaged close to fifty yards and he placed them at will. Barrett was never better in condition, and his kicking is a big factor in Cornell's offense. The Cornell crack also put a number of drop kicks over from the thirty-yard line. He is ready for this style of attack if needed, but it is no secret that Cornell is looking for touchdowns. The Cornell line today worked out fine, charging quickly and showing a lot of "pep." The Ithaca forwards, who average about 177 pounds, are somewhat lighter than Michigan's, but Dan Reed thinks they will do.

The Cornell team that will play the Michigan team will line up as follows: Shelton, left end; Gallogly, left tackle; Munsick, left guard; Cool, centre; Anderson, right guard; Allen, right tackle; O'Hearn, right end; Barrett, quarter back; Collyer, left half back; Shuler, right half back; Hill, full back.

Coach Sharpe and Capt. O'Hearn made short, snappy speeches to the 3,000 students in a final mass meeting at the station. The team will practice tomorrow morning at the Detroit Country Club and will not reach Ann Arbor until just before the game.

Lafayette in Long Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 12.—Again today Coach Crowell put the Lafayette men through the paces in a long scrimmage. The 'Varsity showed to better advantage than it has at any time this week. The first team was able to get two touchdowns over on the scrubs. Word has come from Kelly that his case has been pronounced typhoid fever. Toll, therefore, was played at right end and he did the kicking for the first team in the scrimmage. It is likely that he will kick for the team in all the remaining games. Luhr did not scrimmage on account of a sprained wrist, and Likey played in his place. Dick Diamond also remained out of the scrimmage, and Aiken played half back, while Lerch resumed work at quarter back. Diamond played half back in the signal drill which followed the scrimmage.

Michigan Now Ready for Cornell.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 12.—In a drizzling rain, the football eleven of the University of Michigan went through fast signal practice today. It was the last hard work out before the game with Cornell here Saturday. Coast Yost allowed no scrimmage this week, but probably will send his warriors through another round of signal work tomorrow. Michigan is expected to start against Cornell with the same line-up that began the Pennsylvania game, except that Cook may be at left half instead of Splawn. The latter is light, but is Michigan's best punter and drop-kicker. Yost said today he may keep Splawn on the side lines until he is needed to boot the ball. Splawn was injured in the game at Syracuse three weeks ago, but punted splendidly against Pennsylvania last Saturday.

Williams Fit for Amherst Game.

Special to The New York Times.

Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 12.—An easy workout was the order of the day for the Williams 'Varsity eleven again today. The team is in top form to play Amherst and injuries are being guarded against with the greatest care. Following a long signal drill the Varsity lined up for a few minutes on the 35-yard line, while Dewindt and Toolan practiced drop kicking. Previously the second string men had roughed it up with the freshman eleven. The second team scored one touchdown which resulted from a 50-yard run by H. Wright after he had intercepted a forward pass. A few minutes later the second string men again threatened the freshman goal, but Halsted caught Hubbel's forward pass over the goal line and downed the leather for a safety.

Indians Off for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 12.—The Carlisle Indian football squad, numbering twenty-five men, left here tonight for the Notre Dame game at Chicago on Saturday after receiving a big send-off from the local student body, which is an unusual event. The squad occupied the grandstand at noon today, and the student body paraded and cheered loudly speeches made by school officials and players. Two practice drills were held today. The early morning exercises consisted only of signals and the customary afternoon work covered elementary drills and a thorough signal practice, in which Quarter Back Welch showed proficiency in handling the new formations upon which he has been working for the last three days.

Cornell Did Not Bid for Warner.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A report from Pittsburgh that Cornell had unsuccessfully bid against Pittsburgh University for the services of Glenn Warner, the Carlisle Indian football coach, who is reported to have signed a contract with Pittsburgh University, was pronounced to be entirely without foundation at the offices of the Cornell Athletic Association today. "Absurd," said Graduate Manager Kent, when informed of the report. "A change has not even been thought about here. There is every satisfaction with our present coaching system."

HARVARD SETS FAST PACE FOR SCRUBS

Week's Hard Work Concluded—Several 'Varsity Men Going to Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 12.—Because it is likely that several of Harvard's first-string 'Varsity football players will not take any part in the Brown game Saturday, but will go to Princeton to see Yale and the Tigers, there was some lively football in the stadium this afternoon between the regulars and the scrub team. The Harvard coaches have ordered little hard scrimmaging in the ten days preceding the Yale game in the past, and have simply put their men through the Brown game between the Princeton and Yale battles.

Today, however, the regulars went at the scrubs strenuously, the coaches from time to time stopping the play to put on a little work with individuals and on assignments in the plays; but otherwise the men were allowed to play straight football and to play it mighty hard.

That there was no scoring was not due to the closeness of the play so much as to the fact that when one or the other eleven got near the goal line the positions were reversed. The 'Varsity went through practically all the plays on which it has been drilling, but mainly the line plays, with here and there a short forward pass or the general character the team has been using in its games this Fall. The scrubs again used the Yale offense against the regulars, and while these plays hardly were run off with true Yale precision, at the same time the 'Varsity got some good practice.

The first team was in the game with the exception of Jeff Coolidge, who could have gone in at left had the coaches desired. It is figured that what he needs most is a lay-off, and as he is one of the men who most likely will be sent down to see Yale play Princeton Saturday, it was natural that C. Coolidge should take his place in today's scrimmage. Wallace played centre all the time the 'Varsity was in the game. He is in splendid shape and his defensive work did not show that he has been handicapped by his two weeks' absence from the field.

Mahan made some very pretty kicks, and there is every indication that he will be one of the big punting game by Nov. 21 at New Haven.

The Harvard freshmen who will go to New Haven tomorrow for a game with the Yale freshmen Saturday were serenaded today by their classmates, who came down to the field in a body behind their band.

No Fordham-N. Y. U. Game.

Aroused by the report that Fordham was to play the New York University eleven in a practice game, the management of the Maroon football team announced yesterday that the report was false and that the only way Fordham would consider a meeting would be in a regularly arranged game. The two Bronx rivals have not met on the gridiron in nine years, but each season an effort has been made by both managers to arrange a game only to come to the same failure. This year because of the unusually good records made by both of the two elevens and stirred up by the friendly rivalry existing between the two undergraduate bodies, Fordham advances in an effort to arrange a post-season game for the local championship, but the Violet officials sidestepped the issue on every occasion. Fordham's last overture was made on Tuesday when Capt. "Bud" Wymard and a member of the Fordham Press Club offered to play New York University during the week following Thanksgiving Day, the proceeds of the game to be given to the Belgian Red Cross Fund. So far, no answer has been made by the leaders of the other Bronx football machine.

Fordham got in its last practice yesterday for the annual Vermont tussle tomorrow. Practice consisted mainly of a long scrimmage with the High School of Commerce team, following individual instruction to the Maroon linesmen. For the first time in two weeks all the regulars were out in uniform, but neither Conklin, who just returned from home, nor Morcald whose place at quarter back has been taken by Rowan, was tried out against the scholastic warriors.

Dartmouth at Ebbets Field.

The Dartmouth football team, which will play Pennsylvania at Franklin Field tomorrow, will arrive in New York this morning. Coach Cavanaugh will accompany and take the squad to Ebbets Field, where the regulars and subs will be put through an hour's signal and kicking drill. In the party are twenty-eight players, managers and coaches. Dartmouth is without the services of McAuliffe, the end who played such a good game against Princeton. Spears, the giant guard, is also suffering from a bad ankle. It is expected, however, that the big fellow will be able to play tomorrow. The probable line-up will be: Telfer, left end; Pudrith, left tackle; Merrill, left guard; Millmore, centre; Spears, Hall, right guard; Cotton, right tackle; Winship, right end; Ghee, quarter back; Capt. Whitney, left half back; Curtis, right half back; Gerrish, full back.

Not Enough Army Regulars for Team

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 12.—When the big Army squad was turned out for football practice today, noses were counted and it was discovered that there were not enough of the 'Varsity players to make a fair showing against the scrubs, so numerous were the physical ailments among the first team men. McEwan's bad shoulder and leg bruise, Merrillat's painful thigh injury, Hodgson's lame ankle, Oliphant's old knee wrench, and Captain Prichard's illness with tonsilitis included the ailments of the men, and the coaches decided on a hike into the hills back of Fort Putnam and Crow's Nest Mountain. The big squad headed by Trainer Tuthill and the coaches were gone for two hours and returned much refreshed after their exhilarating walk. Tomorrow the team will put on the finishing touches in preparation for the game with Maine here on Saturday.

Army-Navy Football Officials.

It was learned yesterday that from a large number of names submitted by both the Army and Navy authorities for officials at the football game at Philadelphia on Nov. 28, the selection for referee would be William S. Langford of Trinity and Al Sharpe of Yale, who is now coach at Cornell, would be umpire. It is stated that Carl Marshall of Harvard will be named as head linesman.

High School Indoor Games.

A movement is on foot among the Principals of the various high schools in the five boroughs for a renewal of the high school indoor championships. They are endeavoring to make arrangements for the use of one of the Brooklyn armories for the games, with the intention of holding them on Jan. 30 or as near that date as possible.

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BOSTON IN HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Amateurs Adopt Schedule and Elect Officers at Rink.

With the idea of giving the game a greater impetus in this city, the Boston A. A. hockey team was admitted to the American Amateur Hockey League last night at the annual meeting of the organization held at St. Nicholas Rink. As the Wanderers have withdrawn from the league, there will be only five clubs entered for the championship this season—the Hockey Club of New York, St. Nicholas, Crescents, Irish-Americans, and Boston A. A. With the entrance of this team from the Hub it is probable that the league will once more go back to seven-men hockey.

A twenty-game schedule was arranged, with sixteen games at St. Nicholas Rink and four in Boston. A. Winsor, Jr., represented the Boston Arena, and stated that the dates, when allotted, would be satisfactory to his club and to the promoters of the rink.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William Russell, Hockey Club, President; C. S. Hellock, Crescent A. C., Vice President, and R. L. von Bernuth, St. Nicholas, Treasurer.

School Athletic Averages.

For the purpose of making up the averages of the school work for the year in the required athletics among the children of the public schools, the authorities of the Public School Athletic League have ordered the records of each child at the broad jump compiled up to Dec. 1, when trials at this sport will be completed. The next activity in the schools to ascertain averages of capability among the students will be chinning the bar. This will be the general school activity until the final date for the compilation of records on March 15. Then will follow the period of outdoor sports, and running will be taken up to ascertain the average ability of each scholar at this the third of the three required activities to obtain the coveted "button," or physical training badge, which goes to each pupil who attains the average of performance at the three tests. The date fixed for the conclusion of the running trials is May 15. To the school which stands highest in these averages will be awarded the banner indicating the championship of the borough, there being a banner provided for each of the boroughs.

Jaffee First in C. C. N. Y. Run.

The Sophomore class won the annual interclass cross-country run at the City College yesterday. The course was about five and a half miles long. Jaffee got revenge on Joe Scarlata for his defeat in the run against Lafayette. Scarlata led for the greater part of the distance, but was beaten at the finish by Jaffee by 20 yards. The first seven men to finish will go to New Haven to represent the college in the intercollegiate run. The point score of the classes to finish teams were: 1917, 94 points, and 1916, second with 44 points. The times of the first ten men to finish were: H. Jaffee, 1917, 31:04. J. Scarlata, 1916, 31:24; H. Schaffer, 1916, 31:40; A. Schroeder, 1917, 31:45; F. Weberpals, 1917, 32:01; A. Skelding, 1917, 32:40; R. Rimbach, 1916, 33:05; J. Glicksberg, 1916, 33:30; J. Wright, 1918, 33:44; J. Drake, 1916, 33:55.

Founders' Day at St. George's Club.

St. George's Club will observe Founders' Day at St. George's Church on Sunday. In the twenty-six years of its existence the club has produced some famous athletes. A reunion will be held in the club rooms at 4 o'clock and at 6 a buffet luncheon will be served. The anniversary service will be held at 8 o'clock in St. George's Church, with an address by the Rev. Karl Reiland, rector. A smoker in the club rooms will follow the service and William E. Curtiss will deliver an address. A dual athletic meet will be held at the St. George's Club tonight with St. Barthol mew's Club.

Insurance Companies' Dual Meet.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Athletic Association and the Prudential Insurance Company Athletic Association will hold a dual athletic meet next Wednesday evening in the First Regiment Armory, Sussex Avenue and Jay Street, Newark, N. J. The events will be a 75-yd dash, 300-yard dash, 880-yard run, one-mile run, half-mile relay, running high jump, 300-yard invitation race, and two-mile run, (open.)

Co. F, 22d Regiment, Games.

The first games of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, will be held next Tuesday evening, in the drill hall of the new Armory, 168th Street and Broadway. There will also be a prize dancing contest.

Sprint Races at Garden.

Sprint and motor-paced races will serve as a curtain raiser for the twenty-second annual six day bicycle race at the Garden tomorrow night, and the form of the contestants in yesterday's practice at the Newark Velodrome can be taken as a criterion that they will be keen contests. Franco Verri, the Italian sprinting sensation, covered a lap ride at the Newark track yesterday in 15 4-5 seconds, equal to Frank Kramer's best performance. The spectacular event will be the motor-paced pursuit race, with Bobby Walthour, Clarence Carman, Georges Parent, and Georges Seres in the list of starters. Parent is the only foreigner who has won the pace title three times, and Walthour is the European champion of 1908, 1911, and 1912. The Garden track will be ready this afternoon and the first trials of the men will be held. The motors will use the course from 7 until 10 tonight to accustom themselves to the steep tank, while the professionals will have their inning in the afternoon.

Twentieth Sportsmen's Show.

The Sportsmen's Show will be held in February at the Grand Central Palace. The coming show will mark the twentieth year of national annual sportsmen's shows in New York and it will be managed by Capt. J. A. H. Dressel, who originated the first one in 1895. For these yearly events an auxiliary honorary committee is rapidly being organized, composed of naturalists, big game hunters, explorers, geographers and makers of still and motion photographs of wild life. The action of the show will be constant in shooting competitions, which will include outdoor trap shooting for amateurs and professionals to be held on the Palace roof and the annual rifle tournament of the Public School Athletic League indoors, but away from the exhibition floors. A strong phase of the show will be the "where to go" department, locating and describing new game fields in various parts of the western hemisphere, and how to get there.

Fox Hunters' Field Trials.

LA GRANGE, Ky., Nov. 12.—Excellent sport was enjoyed today at the field trials of the National Fox Hunters' Association. Shortly after a pack of thirteen chosen dogs was chased off, four foxes were sighted, and the lively chase that resulted lasted more than two hours. The hundred or more riders made up the largest field of the meeting, and while several were thrown, there was no serious accident.

The final awards were made as follows: All-Age Cup, Ed., owned by Gen. Roger [illegible] of Lexington, Ky.; hunting and trailing, Lady S., owned by Turner Hardy of Arkansas; speeding and driving, Joe, owned by Joseph Smith of Lexington; bench acquaintance, Mugs Y., owned by Harris & Casper.

WOMEN GOLFERS REACH THE FINAL

Mrs. Barlow Will Play Mrs. Stockton at Lakewood Today.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, the Philadelphia champion, and Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, of Plainfield, will be opponents in the final round for the chief cup in the invitation tournament for women over the links of the Country Club of Lakewood today. The first and second rounds of match were completed yesterday.

Mrs. Barlow had two comparatively easy matches, one being a triumph over Mrs. Percy

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BANKING FOR BUSINESS.

The regulations of the Federal Reserve Bank fulfill the promise of its establishment. That promise was that there should be banking accommodations primarily for business. That seems a simple proposition, but it is something the United States never has known. Before the establishment of the national bank system there was banking anarchy, and a community so unformed and crude in its business relations that there was no need for the sort of banking now established. After the wildcat era came the national bank system, which was established to support the credit of the Government.

That was banking for patriotism, and slipped into banking for investment, or some might say for speculation. The national bank system did admirable service. It was no fault of our bankers, it was the faults of the system that caused the little panics due to alternate excesses and deficiencies of currency which there was no way to remedy. Instead of adjusting our banking to business we adjusted business to banking. When there was more business than could be done with the currency and credit available, we stopped business while private bankers cranked the machine. It was costly for us, and toward our business connections it was barbarous. We are so rich that when we set out to buy gold nobody could withstand our bidding, and foreign friends suffered for our faults.

The significance of the regulations now published is the closing of that chapter. From now on there is solid basis for the belief that good business will not be checked for lack of either cash or credit. The possibilities of profit in business in the United States have never been exhausted or even tested. We have had orgies of promotion profits and excesses of speculation, but they now are to be shackled as business has been. Our tariff prevented us from trading with other countries except on a limited scale and at a banking disadvantage. Our banking system's domestic faults already have been referred to. The removal of these two barriers and the checking of speculation give the true new freedom of trade for a nation often thought boastful, but in reality unaware of its strength.

In order to appreciate the future now opening to us, if we rise to our opportunities, we should not compare our totals of trade with those of other countries, but the relation of trade to population and area. Our totals are large because we are a nation of a hundred million of people of capacities inferior to none. But our trade development is unworthy of us. If our population were to be as stagnant as France's we ought to multiply our trade several times. If our population per acre should equal that of several other nations, and our trade should increase correspondingly, it would be a bold man who should dare to reckon the billions awaiting our harvesting. In theory the Federal Reserve system should allow this process of profit to proceed without check.

This does not mean that the Federal Reserve system will provide easy money for everybody. Competence and wariness are reflected in every line of the regulations. There are as sharp teeth in them for borrowers without merit as there is in the Sherman law for bad trusts. The credit of the Federal system is for the acceleration of "the progression of goods from the producer to the consumer." Three months is taken as a trade period, six months as a crop period. Only a quarter of the new banking capital can be loaned on the longer period. The shorter limit is the true productive or distributive period, and the bulk of the loans will be of that sort, with maturities so distributed that one-third can be collected within thirty days. This country has never known banking on that principle. Our national banks have a billion in bonds, besides those held for circulation, and they have billions loaned on collateral instead of on commercial paper. It is good business, and should be done, but not by the Federal Bank. It is the business man, large and small, who is to be accommodated on his note, which he is to be required to pay when due. Credit and profit are to be brought into closer relation than ever before. It is a message of hope and almost a promise of prosperity. The man with a contract will be able to go ahead. The man with a market scheme, or "information," may find times harder than they have been. There are no names to this report, but there are clues nevertheless. The country is fortunate in having in the Federal Board men capable of conceiving the ideas expressed so simply and clearly.

THE BOMB IN THE BRONX.

Lamentation over the destruction of part of the admirably designed and expensive Court House of the Bronx will not help to apprehend the scoundrels who placed the explosive bomb against its walls, and denunciation of these unidentified miscreants will be equally profitless. We have reason to believe that the police have been watchful since the latest fatal explosion of bombs by anarchists, but their watchfulness has not been potent to prevent another bomb outrage in a public building in a densely populated part of the city. The object of this explosion was murder and the prospective victim was a just Judge who had done his duty in bringing to justice men who have committed foul crimes. Judge GIBBS has received threatening letters of the familiar pattern since the trials began. Happily he was not injured by the explosions. The chief damage was to public property.

We have confidence that the police will do their full duty in this matter. They will spare no pains to identify the persons who caused the bomb to explode at the Court House, but they have arrested bombmakers before now, while the favorite business of the murderous anarchists goes briskly on. A sterner attitude on the part of the authorities of the City Government against all persons who preach the use of violence to defeat the ends of justice is essential to the permanent welfare of this community. The police have not always been strongly upheld in their efforts to prevent public incitements to violence. Public meetings have been held in spite of the police in which threats of vengeance against all who oppose the doctrines of anarchy have been freely made.

It happens that the men recently convicted before Judge GIBBS had forced women into captivity and sold them for immoral purposes and that white slavery is not conspicuous in the anarchists' creed, but these men and their associates were of the very type of the Black Hand and anarchist miscreants who have committed the bomb outrages from time to time. There will be general hope and expectation that the police will bring these miscreants to justice, but there can be no safety against bombs until the whole race of bombthrowers are put down or put away. One way to do this is to deny them the right to preach murder in the public streets.

PANAMA CANAL BUSINESS.

The first two months' business through the Panama Canal disclosed what was inevitable under conditions of war. That is to say, the largest class of business was American coastwise trade, which is doubly exempt from disturbance by the war. It is a legal monopoly, and it is the business of neutrals, not subject to war risks. Under such conditions it is plain that exemption from tolls would have thrown the support of the canal almost entirely upon the taxpayers, at a time when the Treasury's deficit has already demanded additional taxation. Taxation to enlarge the profits of the monopoly, and to provide the running expenses of the canal, would certainly be more unpopular than the taxation which already is a heavy load for the Administration so unfortunate as to be involved in the results of the war without possibility of escape.

The freight charges to the shippers are not based upon canal tolls and other costs of carriage. This is competitive business, and the competition fixes the rates until the era of combination arrives. The ships charge just as much as they can and get the business. The railways do the same. When each learns what business it can get and where the best profits lie, the rates will become normal. At present the railways are regulated, and the ships are not. It will be interesting to learn whether the new Trade Commission will regard this as an unfair method of competition, and if so what it will do to prevent its being carried so far as to be detrimental—first to the railways and secondly to shippers after the railways have been driven from the trade.

The ultimate result may be that the ships will be placed under regulation, possibly under the same regulation as the railways. The present situation is that the railways are not allowed to compete with the monopoly through the canal lest the ships should be unequal to the trial. That is to say, the rates are to be kept up in tenderness to the monopoly, although the canal was built to bring rates down. But it is clear that cutthroat competition among the ships is as bad for the ships as competition with the railways. A combination among the ships for a uniform rate is predestined. It necessarily exists among the railways under the law and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Reasonable rates might be established better before than after a fight for life between the ships and the railways. Neither should be allowed to ruin the other for the sake of the shippers. The rates should not be allowed to fall unreasonably low. They ought to be high enough to support the canal at least, and preferably to pay for it. If that should be done, the canal money would be released for further similar use. The results above predicted are matters of years, and there will be many cross currents of interest before the adjustment is reached.

TALKING ABOUT CONSCRIPTION.

The appearance of Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON NICOLL as an advocate of conscription in Great Britain is significant. A Nonconformist clergyman and journalist held in great esteem by millions of his countrymen, what ROBERTSON NICOLL says on any subject is listened to with earnest attention by people whose support the British Government highly values. Conscription has always been a very unpopular subject in Great Britain. In the latter part of the Boer war, however, discussion of it could not be avoided. Recruiting had been slow and a meeting held privately at the town house of the Duke of WELLINGTON in the Winter of 1901-2 was attended by some of the Cabinet Ministers and others of influence. It was not found necessary at that time to take extreme measures, but the value, if not of general conscription in time of war, at least of enforced military service after the plan of Continental countries, has since been often debated.

ROBERTSON NICOLL is frankly of the opinion that while the upper classes and the lower classes have been doing their duty since the war began "a certain element in the middle classes has not." There is no doubt that Englishmen of all classes will be called upon to do their full duty while the war lasts. The significance of ROBERTSON NICOLL'S remarks may be political. He may have been intrusted with the job of putting out a "feeler," or he may have talked less for English than for foreign ears. Lord KITCHENER'S latest statement of the progress of war preparations indicated that he will have an enormous force ready for the field in a few months. But he admitted that many more troops than were now in sight might be required. Certainly many English people have been living "in an atmosphere so foreign to war that "it takes time for the military situation to be fully understood."

TAMMANY IN CONGRESS.

When Tammany controls Congress the true American will weep for his country. Mr. CHARLES D. HILLES, boldly defying the election figures, says that this era is upon us. Tammany's twenty votes will hold the balance of power. If the President does not do as it wishes, Tammany will decide the fate of his measures; it will hold Congress in the hollow of its hand. It will stride through the halls of Congress waving a lash, and if it does not get some jobs in the Custom House it will hold up the appropriation bills and paralyze the Government or starve it into submission. We think we do not go too far in saying that this state of affairs will be regrettable.

However, the danger may be averted. Who is going to show the Tammany Congressmen the way to the Capitol, how are they going to find the caucus room without a guide? How are they to get themselves introduced to the other Congressmen? Before they can bring about the proper state of abject terror they must make their victims understand who they are. At the present time the average Tammany Congressman's relative position to the rest of the Congressmen resembles that of a lightning-bug to the solar system. His name appears on roll-calls, where he votes as he is instructed to vote, but to the rest of the House he is a typographical expression in the Congressional Directory. The House goes on its way in ignorance of his presence, and the expert practitioners who rule the political organization of the House never think of him as an integer. Their astonishment when they learn that he is about to compass their downfall will be tempered by a curiosity concerning who he is and how he is going to do it.

In New York he may be an object of awe, but surrounded by the old wolves of Congress he is a babe in the wood. Every organization has its own leaders and rules of the game, and the House is no exception. It is not impossible to fight the machine and break it, but it is a man's job and can only be done by one who knows the ropes and the subterranean passages and the hidden springs. A novice who tried it would be broken and tossed out of the way like a splinter. Not a single Tammany man, unless FITZGERALD is counted as a Tammany man, would understand how to get in the way of the locomotive if he wanted to; and FITZGERALD knows too much to have any such suicidal impulse.

Besides, Mr. HILLES, Tammany's twenty votes do not hold the balance of power. The Democratic majority is 31.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE FOR WOMEN.

A letter to The London Times describes a situation in England that also exists, although in a less degree, in the United States. The writer is discussing the increase in the numbers of unemployed women due to the business conditions brought about by the war. Many of these women who formerly occupied clerical positions never were particularly fitted for them, she says, but nothing save the severest compulsion would induce them to take what they consider the step downward to domestic service.

The salient feature of the present crisis is the existence of a large body of slightly trained women workers who have lost their positions, and, owing to their imperfect equipment, have but a poor chance of finding others while the present depression continues. The hope is expressed that a committee already formed for the relief of clerical workers will not confine itself to relief work, which is always expensive and tends to stereotype the conditions it is designed to relieve, but will instead undertake a system of training with the aim of widening the area and dignifying the position of housework among the professions. The English-speaking races, as Mr. HENRY ARTHUR JONES has observed, delight in changing the word for a disagreeable fact, and often find the fact much pleasanter in consequence. Therefore read domestic science in place of housework, and something will be gained for the worker.

Moreover, the war will unquestionably bring many back to simpler modes of living and "the suffering it "entails will not be wasted if, "through it, the middle class woman "regains her kingdom, becoming "really the mistress of her home and "not the slave either of social exi- "gencies or the caprices of other "women whom she is obliged to em- "ploy for duties of which she herself "is entirely ignorant." Even if the training benevolently given in domestic science does not lead to its adoption as a profession, good will come of it in the indispensable affairs of daily life.

Perhaps just such a letter could not have been written in our own country. We never speak, for instance, of a "middle class." Our pleasanter word for that is "suburbanites." But we have our young clerks and stenographers who are out of work, and there is plenty of need that does not get even whispered to the charitable organizations. Why not, then, start a free course of domestic science for the unemployed, with something in the way of aid to positions after a certain amount of training? If the Belgians should be satisfactorily provided for, this might follow to fill the void left by all the completed and forwarded ten-inch-wide and two-yard-long gray woolen mufflers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Improbability a Claim to Acceptance.

Quite the best "story" of all that have been printed about the European war was the short one printed yesterday about the commander of a Russian picket boat, who, seeing that a big cruiser of his navy was about to run on a submerged mine, and there being no time to warn the enormously more valuable vessel away, drove his own upon the mine, exploded it, and, with all of his crew except one, was killed.

The tale, of course, tries close to the breaking point the credulity even of those most anxious to believe its truth. Others, vastly more numerous, will dismiss it as an obvious invention, and they may, of course, be right in holding that no such episode ever happened. That it couldn't happen, however, is very far from certain. There probably is not a navy in the world that lacks men capable of such heroic self-sacrifice as this, and about the only question really at issue is whether exactly the circumstances required to create an opportunity for doing what the Russian sailors are reported to have done could and did present themselves on the occasion somewhat too vaguely described in the dispatches. Doubt on that point is permissible.

On the other hand, the very improbability of the story in a way lends to it a certain probability, for liars, whether professional or amateur, usually have sense enough to keep within the limits of the plausible. They do not take needless chances with their reputations, and, of course, when making up a story, it is always needless deliberately to invite disbelief. Even the writers of avowed fiction try to keep from approaching the impossible too closely, and this they do though they may be writing a fairy story, for fairy stories, too, must observe the conventions of their class.

Had the tale of the picket boat been told of Japanese sailors it would have been more easy to believe, for we have all heard like things of the Japanese before. Told of Europeans it is more difficult to accept, but one can still put in a timid word of protest against its too hasty rejection.

A Question Uselessly Complicated.

Gen. WINGATE was exactly right when he contributed to the discussion of the "teacher mother" question in the Board of Education the statement that the one point worthy of consideration was the relative efficiency of these much discussed women. The public schools are conducted for a single purpose—that of giving instruction to the pupils. Their object is not to promote the private and personal interests of either the married or the unmarried teachers, and the undenied fact that motherhood is "sacred" and mothers worthy of honor has no relevancy to the inquiry as to whether they should or should not get the leaves of absence they are demanding, or whether they should or should not find their old places waiting for them when they are ready and fit to resume work.

The problem to be settled is the effect of such absences upon the schools. It would be less troublesome if it had not been needlessly complicated by dragging in a lot of irrelevancies, and had it been kept in its properly simple form we might have had much more of definite information on which to base a decision.

Some of the arguments against the teacher mothers are weighty, especially that which relates to the superiority of continuous service to service interrupted by long absences and exposed to strong distractions.

The Board of Education has had the courage to antagonize the sentimentalists, but it is not, as has been asserted, without any support from the public or the press. This paper, at least, has often taken the position that the board had a good case, and that its carefully reached decision should be respected.

Immunity Rather Expensive.

From The Hague and by way of London—the route must be taken into consideration—comes the report that little, almost forgotten, Luxemburg is also having her troubles as a result of the war. Of course they are mild—almost nothing—as compared with those of her martyred neighbor, Belgium, but it is declared that the inhabitants of the submissive duchy are not finding the rewards of their docility great enough to make them happy in their state of helplessness, or even resigned to it.

This contradicts other tales that have reached us over other roads—tales that may have been told for a purpose, just as this one may have been. The chief grievance of Luxemburg, apparently, is that it is not allowed to know what is happening. Its news is even more severely censored than is that of the Germans at home, and it is not as well endured because no question of patriotism is involved in the enforced tolerance. Then the industries of Luxemburg are suffering severely by exclusion from all its accustomed markets.

Possibly there enters into the discontent felt by the people of Luxemburg something of bitter envy of their heroic neighbors, who, though their losses have been enormous and their sufferings frightful, yet have excited the wonder and admiration of a world hitherto inclined to estimate them lightly. "Belgian" is a proud name, now, while Luxemburg has lost what little of respect it ever had. It is not even a magnificent victim.

GERMAN AGGRESSION.

Mr. Bigelow Instances Proofs to Refute Dr. Hall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While absorbed in Dr. Thomas Hall's great work on "Ethics Within Organized Christianity," the postman brought me a copy of your paper, in which my illustrious friend and moralist praises the Government of Germany for having during forty-four years resisted every temptation to aggressive act of war. No one speaks ex-cathedra more weightily than Dr. Hall when philosophic theology in his theme, but when he descends to the forum of mundane modern history and makes a brief for the Berlin War Department, permit me to point out in the spirit of Christian meekness that his statement needs gentle modification. Dr. Hall is a man of frankness and courage, and no quibble need be raised over the distinction between war and an act of a warlike nature. When a man approaches me in a menacing manner it is my duty to kill him—and so with nations. This point in Christian ethics being admitted, let me refresh the memory of those who do me the honor of reading thus far.

About thirty years ago Germany seized large tracts of territory in Southwest Africa, and her troops spent several years in suppressing native uprisings. If these natives ever provoked the original act of German aggression history sayeth not. In German New Guinea the story of German aggression and devastation is an equally dreary chronicle of colonial failure. When I visited that section of the empire in 1906 there was not a single station where the natives were not in a state of suppressed war against the dominant power.

In 1898 a dependency of Great Britain was in commotion over the Jameson Raid—rebellion was in the air and troops were mobilized for the Cape.

Official Germany then sent a cable to President Kruger of the Transvaal intimating that the rebels might find support against England by applying to Potsdam. Maybe this was the act of friendship?

In 1897 official Germany, without any preliminary notice, raided the coast of China, seized the Town and Bay of Kiao-Chau, and proclaimed a quasi protectorate over a province about as large as France in both area and population. This was the Province of Shantung, sacred as the soil of Confucius. This act of war was executed in a time of profound peace. There was no provocation on the part of China other than a provocation that would justify the invasion of the United States by every country of Europe. Two German missionaries had been killed, and, so far from marveling that the Chinese had killed so few, Germany made this the pretext for her war of aggression. No wonder that William II. exclaimed in holy rapture: "If my missionaries hold out I shall own the earth!"

In 1898 the United States and Spain were at war, and the United States fleet under Admiral Dewey entered Manila Bay when it was strewn with mines, shot to pieces all there was of Spain on the water, and commanded all there was of Spain on land at Manila. Germany had no interest in this war—least of all in the Philippines—yet she sent to Manila a stronger body of warships than all other European countries put together, and employed this force in annoying the American Admiral and committing acts provocative of war. Germany has published many columns to prove that her visit to Manila was from pure courtesy, and this proof is conclusive to those who see in the destruction of Louvain and Rheims the hand of Kultur and "Fortschritt." Nor am I speaking at random, for I was in Manila Bay in 1898 and at Pretoria in 1896, and in both places I heard the same prayer from the lips of exasperated German merchants: "Ach! if our damned Government would only mind its own business and leave us alone!"

Dr. Hall is right in praising the good things of the Fatherland—municipal efficiency, universal military service, Munich beer, and a host of other good things—but to say that German officers have not been thirsting for a chance to pillage London is to say that the chicken takes but platonic interest in the fat worm. For thirty years the German mind has been systematically and most scientifically turned toward the British Empire as the objective of German ambition. Schoolchildren, officials, officers, and patriots generally are from day to day encouraged from the headquarters of German intellectual initiative to support every variety of geographic, colonial, and navy league society, where the strong voice is that of the leading local official, who knows that a Red Eagle decoration of the fourth class will crown his success as a preacher of the great cross-Channel crusade.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.
Malden-on-Hudson, Nov. 11, 1914.

Old Clothing for the Belgians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The need of the Belgian refugees for clothing of every description is hardly conceivable. With the approach of Winter, millions will suffer from cold unless relieved. It is probable at this time that many Americans have given all the money they can afford, but there must be thousands who have used clothing which they can spare. Every such article for men, women, or children of any age or size is urgently needed by some unfortunate Belgian, whom a ruthless war has beggared and driven into exile. I have just returned from Europe and have made arrangements for the distribution of such donations among the refugees, through the Belgian Consulate.

Will you not, therefore, aid me in appealing to the American public for old clothes of all kinds in no matter how small quantities—provided only they are clean and whole? Articles sent to the Belgian Consulate, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City, or to me, at Roslyn, L. I., will be gratefully received and forwarded for distribution.

Mrs. T. H. MORTIMER.
Roslyn, L. I., Nov. 11, 1914.

REGARDING OUR NEUTRALITY

John Jay Chapman Says England and France Are Fighting Our Battle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers announce that Switzerland may protest against the breach of Belgium's neutrality by Germany. If Switzerland does this without the cooperation of the United States I for one shall feel ashamed of my country and doubtful as to her mission in the world.

It was probably right that we should stand aside as neutrals at the beginning of the war. It seemed the only conscientious and wise course for us to take in that sudden emergency. But one cannot regard the President's first proclamation as the be-all and the end-all of America's policy during this world war. As the issues of the war declare themselves we must face them. If it be a breach of our own neutrality to protest against Germany's declaration that she will not be bound by treaties, then our neutrality is a suicidal thing, it consents to the death of all neutrality.

Is the United States, after signing treaties with Germany which were to protect the rights of small nations, going to stand aside while the small nations are eaten up? We so stand today. Bombs thrown upon innocent women and children in Antwerp do not move us from our position of dignified neutrality. The destruction of Louvain does not move us. The violation of the treaties signed by the Germans at The Hague with us does not move us. I say, then, may God raise up some other neutral nation that will protest in a manly way against these things. It is not size that counts, but courage.

Is it not time that we all acknowledge openly what every American knows in his heart, namely, that France and England are fighting our battles? By their blood they are saving our institutions. Any real neutrality of feeling on our part toward this controversy would be monstrous. And any formal, technical, Governmental neutrality, if pushed to a point where it means national self-effacement in the presence of insult, is monstrous also.

When Germany trampled upon Belgium she trampled upon all neutrals, and her Chancellor proclaimed it as her policy to do so. Events have led us into "entangling alliances" with European nations. We have abandoned the counsels of Washington, and I think rightly abandoned them. The conditions of the whole world compelled us to do so. We have entered into Hague conferences and peace conferences and humanitarian alliances. But being in, let us so act as to show that our signature to a treaty means something. We can keep out of such things in the future if we prefer, but let us not slink out of them.

So far as any one may judge from the newspapers the reasoning of the Administration seems to be that we are not morally bound to protest because The Hague treaty turns out upon close inspection not to be legally binding upon us. Technical objections are being raised in order to clear us of a moral obligation. This is a disquieting feature of the case. We ought not to want to get out of treaty obligations by any such reasoning as is here suggested; nor, in the great and in the large will it be possible for us to do so. The world will remember only the things which we morally promised, and the things which we did or did not perform.

JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.
New York, Nov. 5, 1914.

New York's Early History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Abram Wakeman, Secretary of the Lower Wall Street Association, is eminently right in his contention that the New York City histories already published leave much to be desired, but he is wrong in assuming that the proposed offer of $5,000 for a short history of the city would remedy matters. Such a history could be written, but the writer would merely condense from those already published. He could not afford to make the widespread, original research necessary to secure accuracy.

New York is soon to be the greatest city the world has even seen, and its history is stirring and romantic. It deserves good and careful writing. But before that can be done the foundation must be prepared. All the necessary materials must be collected. That was what his Honor, the late Mayor Gaynor, proposed. He consulted me about the matter, as I had done the work of collecting the materials for Brooklyn Early History, and with his approval I prepared a petition to the Board of Estimate of the City of New York.

Had it not been for the unfortunate shooting of Mayor Gaynor the work would long ago been under way. The amount asked for is $20,000 per annum for ten years, the merest trifle when the expenditure of the city for other matters is considered, and when it is remembered that copyists, comparers, translators, and photographers must be employed, and that the research must be carried on in Canada, England, Holland, and France as well as here.

The petition has been before the Board of Estimate since June 10, 1912, but nothing definite has been done about it. The petitioners have been investigated by representatives of the Bureau of Municipal Research and of the Controller's office, and I am informed that the reports were favorable. But every year of delay makes the work more difficult to do because of the loss, theft, and destruction of the priceless materials.

SYDNEY REID,
Secretary of New York City Early History Petitioners.
Dunton, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1914.

Appeals by ex-Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From a number of sources the attention of the Prison Association has been called recently to appeals to individuals for financial help by alleged released and discharged prisoners. Investigation by the Prison Association has shown in a number of instances that the appeals have been deliberately planned to obtain money with false stories and misrepresentations.

The Prison Association of New York, 135 East Fifteenth Street, is glad to do whatever it can for released prisoners, and maintains a trained staff for that purpose. It has close relations with the State and city correctional authorities. I suggest, therefore, that for the protection of the public and for the real help of worthy released prisoners, the application for aid be referred to the Prison Association, or that inquiry be made of the association as to information that the association has.

The letter is written solely to prevent deliberate exploitation of the public by unprincipled ex-prisoners, and offers a method of helping worthy ex-prisoners.

O. F. LEWIS,
General Secretary the Prison Association of New York.
135 East Fifteenth Street, New York, Nov. 11, 1914.

Home for Destitute in Brussels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American ladies living in Brussels have opened a home for destitute women and through their Treasurer, Miss V. Louise Meert, formerly of New York, are appealing for funds to support the home.

This home has a definite purpose and will certainly appeal to every one. Checks for any amount will be welcome. They should be sent to Harriman National Bank, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City, account Brussels fund, V. Louise Meert, Treasurer, or to V. E. Meert, 548 Fifth Avenue.

The Belgians are innocent victims of this war. They are in a terrible plight and need our help. This home will do its share and the American ladies will be with it till the end of the war.

VICTOR E. MEERT.
New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

ART NOTES.

Childe Hassam's Works on View in Montross Galleries.

At the Montross Galleries is an exhibition of works by Childe Hassam not before shown to the public, although a number of them were painted many a year ago, and the oldest are not the least charming. Number one in the catalogue is a view of Capri. It was painted in the nineties, and age has not dulled its infinite variety; there is a little balcony and some cliffs and blue water and everything freshly and eagerly observed. In the later paintings something of the eagerness is left out. The color has grown more beautiful; nothing could be more poignant than the color in "The Beryl Gorge" not only in the sea and rock, but in the cool flesh tones of the long figure. But why this sudden simplicity, this primitive disregard of an elbow joint in the arm thrust back of the slim waist? In painting when primitive meets primitive everything is all right, but when primitive meets a wizard in technique a doubt is set up, and everything is spoiled.

Mr. Hassam shows in a number of his recent pictures a tendency to fall between his simplicity and his wizardry. His "Self Portrait" is pink and green and an excellent likeness, but it fails to do justice to the force that is somewhere back of those keen observing eyes. The "West Indian Girl" that faces you as you enter is a kind of pattern of girl and peaches and grapes, not a pattern that grips the attention and keeps it from wandering to the sunnier "Rose Hawthorne" near by, but holding in its scheming a suggestion that the artist is bidding realism avaunt. The "County Fair Still Life" and "New England Peaches and Grapes" are Cos Cob fruits, but they recall the paintings by Monet on the panels of M. Durand-Ruel's Paris apartment—the peaches roll about on the table-cloth with the same considered carelessness, they have a similar frankness of color, and yet—would it be said that they were painted by a man who knew not Cezanne? Monet knew Cezanne, but he never gave a hint of it in his painting; he was after a different problem.

In a few of these pictures by Mr. Hassam you seem to be conscious of the absence of the problem. That sometimes is an element of greatness, but only where the solution has been so triumphant as to clear the problem out of the way of the spectator. A fine picture never was painted without a definite pictorial problem and no one can observe Mr. Hassam's work as a whole and not feel that his has been at times the struggle sharp and hard that goes to the making of art. This exhibition lasts until Nov. 28, which gives an opportunity for a more leisurely review and a later specific notice.

The Progress of Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the misleading character of the early election reports on the prohibition vote, the fragmentary manner in which the corrected returns were published, and the consequent general editorial comment on the "defeat" of prohibition, I wish to call attention to the fact that the four States which voted dry last week, viz., Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington, with Virginia, which voted in September, make five States voting dry out of seven voting on the question this year, or more than half the nine States which, prior to 1914, represented the net result of sixty years' work since Maine first banished the liquor traffic. The movement for prohibition is proceeding about as fast as it can be taken care of.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.
New York, Nov. 11, 1914.

EVICTED.

Here is a house for sale! It was our home.
The curtains from the sashes have been stripped;
Our boxes and our crates lie on the lawn—
Great sluggards, waiting for the moving van
To bear them somewhere, somewhere, but not home.
The chimney looks more gaunt against the sky
Than yesterday, when smoke from our old range
Stole hopefully toward Heaven. The flowers droop
In our poor garden—rose and mignonette
Unwatered many hours. My wife's machine,
That sang her busy music day by day,
Stands on the walk beside me, silent, shut.
The baby's crib—what place it soon must fill
I scarcely know—I dare not even guess.
Hither we came, a blithe, new-mated pair,
To make a little home for our new life.
We worked and paid a little at a time—
For many months—a little at a time—
And thought we owned a fortune when at last
The whole was ours. She took me to her breast
And told me none was happier than we
In all the world. They find the joy of home
Who build or buy it out of poverty,
At precious cost, by their own self-denial!
Such was our joy, poor, simple, striving fools—
And one more joy we knew before we failed—
Before the days had crippled our delight,
And Pride and Joy went limping from our door—
For Life bent low and brought our little son!
Illness and debt and mortgages that grow
Can fatten on the hope of all young things,
Else had they surely made a Passover
For us, and seen a mark upon the door
That meant, "Stand back! Ye shall not enter here!
Here are the chosen!" Chosen? Yea, to lose
All save ourselves, our souls, and what they cost!
Here will the grass we cut grow deep and die,
Burnt, weedy, wandering; and the swallows here
Build in the chilly chimney their new nests,
Till they by stronger folk are dispossessed;
Here the bleak windows yawn into the sun,
And gape at the cool moon through empty hours.
But none shall come to cross this dusty floor,
Or climb the stairs with hurrying human feet
More glad than ours when first we entered in—
More sad than ours as we go out today. . . .
What was our home is now a house for sale.

MARGUERITE WILKINSON.

CITY COLLEGE PICKS DR. MEZES AS HEAD

President of University of Texas Selected as the Successor of Dr. Finley.

HIGH PRAISE FROM HOUSTON

Secretary of Agriculture Lauds His Scholarship and Methods—Educator of Modern Type.

Dr. Sidney Edward Mezes, President since 1908 of the University of Texas, has accepted the Presidency of the College of the City of New York. The announcement was made yesterday by the Trustees.

The college has been without a President since Dr. John H. Finley resigned to become State Commissioner of Education. Dr. Finley was inaugurated as Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York on Jan. 3. Dr. Adolph Werner, Professor of German, has been acting head of the college since then.

Dr. Mezes was selected on recommendations from President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, Dr. Abraham Flexner of this city, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, and other noted educators.

Dr. Mezes was born at Belomont, Cal., on Sept. 23, 1863, and was graduated from the University of California in 1884. He received an A. B. degree from Harvard in 1890, an A. M. in 1891, and a Ph. D. in 1893. He received LL. D. degrees from Southwestern University in 1912 and from the University of California in 1913.

He was an assistant professor of philosophy from 1894 to 1897 in the University of Texas, associate professor from 1897 to 1900, and professor from 1900 to 1908. He is the author of "Ethics, Descriptive and Explanatory," published in 1901. He has contributed to magazines many articles on philosophy, ethics, and education. He married in 1896 Miss Annie C. Hunter of Austin, Texas. He is a brother-in-law of Col. E. M. House. Dr. Mezes succeeded Secretary of Agriculture Houston as President of the University of Texas.

Praise from Secretary Houston.

Lee Kohns, a Trustee of City College, gave out yesterday the following statement from Secretary Houston:

I have known Dr. Sidney E. Mezes intimately for more than twenty years. I knew him as a graduate student of philosophy in Harvard, and he and I went to the University of Texas the same day nearly twenty years ago.

Dr. Mezes was the most clear-thinking, broad-minded man among my associates, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have not worked with any college or university man who was more satisfactory in any respect than Dr. Mezes was.

When I resigned my professorship and Deanship of the Faculty to accept the Presidency of the State College, I recommended the appointment of Dr. Mezes as Dean. He received the appointment and made an unusual success. He developed a keen interest in details, managed the student body with marked success, making the students his friends, and commanded the affectionate support of the Faculty.

When I went back to the university as President Dr. Mezes still served as Dean and Professor of Philosophy. When I resigned the Presidency to go to St. Louis, Dr. Mezes was elected to succeed me. He has made a wonderful success in that capacity. The institution has now about 3,000 students, and is intimately in touch with the people of the State, the school system, and has the good-will of the public men. He has been as wise in his contact with public men as he has in his contact with the Faculty and the student body.

Was an Excellent Teacher.

Dr. Mezes was an excellent teacher and one of the foremost scholars in his specialty. His writings have been of a high order. His book on ethics I regard as one of the best in the field. Dr. Mezes is a man of excellent personality, and has a distinguished bearing. He is quiet and effective. He is not what you would call a show man. He speaks clearly and well but is not an orator in the popular sense. He is really the urban type of man.

He has traveled extensively and speaks German, French, and Spanish.

I think that Dr. Mezes's experience with a great State university would enable him to grasp your problems and assist you materially in extending the service of the City College to the adult population of the city. In many respects the problems of a city college are similar to those of a State university. One of your great tasks is to serve the ambitious young man who has not had the best opportunities for training and who is anxious to fit himself for his day's work. I think you will find Dr. Mezes an exceedingly experienced and competent adviser along these lines. I know him so intimately and advised with him so frequently that I have no doubt of his ability to assist you.

Concerning the selection of Dr. Mezes, Dr. Abraham Flexner said last night:

"The Trustees of the College of the City of New York, in choosing Dr. Mezes, have performed an important public service in the most satisfactory manner. Ignoring all local and personal considerations, they have frankly gone into the open field and chosen the strongest available man. They have thus set an example that ought to be followed through the educational system.

"Dr. Mezes is emphatically an educator of modern type, well trained, a man of affairs who would be distinguished in any vocation. The city is to be congratulated on his selection."

CITY EFFICIENCY COSTLY.

Aldermen Likely to Pare Down Such Appropriations in Budget.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which is holding public hearings on the 1915 tax budget, heard yesterday representatives of the Fire, Health, Law, Tax Departments, the Commissioner of Accounts, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

The committee was much interested in the fact that $50,000 had been appropriated for efficiency engineers in the Commissioner of Accounts office, and Benjamin Welton, one of the engineers, was asked to explain what work they performed. He said that for the past six months about half of the force had been busy in Richmond studying the sewer and highway organizations. A report they had submitted to the Board of Estimate was not adopted.

Health Commissioner Goldwater and Joseph Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention gave it as their opinion that it was not necessary to hire outside efficiency experts, as there were plenty of men in their own departments to do the work. It is likely that the Aldermen will pare down the efficiency appropriation materially.

Salary increases and decreases in the budget were also taken up. The schedules show there were 410 increases of salaries and 182 decreases, and that the former amounted to $79,125 and the latter to $79,120. The total increases in all salaries that were originally $3,000 or more amounted to $7,000, and of this George L. Tirrell and Tiden Adamson, Chiefs of the bureaus in the Board of Estimate, received $3,000. The Aldermen will not take up the matter

RED CROSS SENDS AID TO BELGIANS

Steamer Thelma Carries 2,000 Tons of Food Contributed in Philadelphia.

JAPAN'S HUMANE WORK

Sending Succor to Wounded in Europe—Yesterday's Gifts to Various Funds.

It was announced at the Red Cross offices that the Norwegian steamer Thelma, chartered by John Wanamaker, had sailed from Philadelphia yesterday with food for Belgium. The contributions that made this relief ship possible came through the Red Cross in a Belgian relief campaign conducted by the newspapers of Philadelphia. The Thelma carries about 2,000 tons of food. The Thelma's cargo is consigned to Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the American Minister to the Netherlands.

Interesting letters from Baron Ozawa and M. S. Togo, President and Secretary of the Japanese Red Cross, have been received here. The letters tell of the efforts of the Japanese Red Cross, which is the most richly endowed Red Cross organization in the world. Baron Ozawa said the Japanese have sent surgeons and nurses to Russia, France, and England, and hospital supplies to Belgium and Servia. They have equipped two hospital ships which have been caring for the sick and wounded of both the German and Japanese forces.

The proclamation of President Wilson designating Oct. 4 as Peace Sunday, a day of prayer for peace, was observed in Japan as well as in the United States.

Yesterday's contributions to the Red Cross Fund in New York amounted to $732.97, which brought the total to $341,488.07. All contributions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street.

Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, were:

Dolgeville, N. Y.	$342
Country Club, Lockport	125
Staats-Zeitung (col.)	83
Dr. Dernburg (col.)	63
Twentieth Century Club, Hartford	60
Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn	15
Mrs. S. Kraus	10
Florence R. Long	10
Gaygoyewatha Campfire Girls	10
Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, N. C.	5
Blanche M. Wilkins	3
Employes of George E. Gibson Co.	3
Children of Sinai Temple, Mount Vernon	3
Mrs. M. C. Scudder	2
Mr. Hamilton	2

Belgian Fund Gains $10,597.

Yesterday's contributions to the Belgian fund amounted to $10,597.33, making a total of $447,946.68. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 2 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions, cents omitted, follow:

Students C. & P. Normal School	$597
"Our School"	5
Pittsburg	140
Providence Journal, collection	5,837
Mrs. J. M. Varnum	100
W. F. Johnson	100
Dr. Edwin Beer	100
Miss Fish	100
Mrs. F. W. Otheman	100
Mrs. Max Isaac Isenberg	50
Baptist Church, Sunday school, Fall River	54
W. B. Driver	50
N. E. Co.	50
W. J. Eldridge	5
F. C. M.	10
J. A. Wheat	10
Mother Woodman	10
Willis P. Woodman	5
E. L. Wakefield	5
Yale Hope Mission	5
Mrs. Placide Gerdes	25
Helen M. Lloyd	25
Mrs. W. T. Sargent	30
J. U. Morris	5
Leo Wessel	25
Mrs. E. J. Emelin	10
C. B. J.	10
L. S. Hastings	10
W. S. Salway	10
Anon	30
A. C. Miller	28
"Haleslte"	10
Vaupel & Hayner	7
C. and A. Geyer	10
Meth. Prot. S. S. Greensboro, N. C.	21
S. Seeley Brown	27
A. child	25
Arthur J. Todd	10
R. H. Moses	10
K. V. Harker	10
Dr. C. Morton	15
Rev. H. S. Osburn	10
Robert Gallagher	10
Dr. C. F. Clark	25
Rev. and Mrs. E. W. White	10
J. B.	10
J. A. McKelvey	25
Mrs. C. S. Fraser	10
Mary E. Wood	10
Harriet B. Rose	5
A. Gunts	5
C. M. Bridges	25
Otis Smith	25
Caroline A. Bacton	5
Anna J. Rothschild	5
M. E. Smith	5
Boudinot Keith	25
Max Freeman	5
W. A. H.	25
H. Willoughby	10
Mrs. C. L. Smith	1
James M. Kelly	1
Edgar L. Meyer	1
Mrs. Legrele	5
Miss Helen Banker	1
L.	1
H.	1
Cash	1
10c. Weekly Club	1
J. M. Ward	1
Moline, Col.)	115
Country Club	175
John E. Parsons	250
Mrs. Parsons	250
Waterbury Republican (Col.)	221
Paul D. Cravath	200
Emma C. Jones	100
Ruth E. Ladyard	100
Miss M. E. Lowndes	100
Mrs. A. G. Bell	100
Mrs. G. H. Williams	100
St. Paul's Ch., Flatbush	61
P. Livingston	50
Gertrude S. Davis	50
Elizabeth S. Rogers	5
Cash	3
Thomas Howells	10
Pres. S. S. Hoosack Falls	10
Bertram Webb	5
RensselaervillePres. S. S.	5
W. O. Coleman, Jr.	4
Subscription	3
W. Moore Angas	10
Arthur C. Nash	6
A. L. Jonas	10
St. Andrew's S. S.	20
Leonard A. Wolf	10
A. P. Skelly	25
Louis S. Murphy	20
Miss E. B. Scrugham	5
Two Friends	5
E. M. Barton	10
W. H. French	25
Gerald Geer	5
W. B. Marple	10
H. Livingston	25
Stanford Marsh	5
Anonymous	10
Margaret Chubb	25
Mrs. E. O. Bartlett	5
Richard	1
Friends of Clark Mills, Mont.	30
Kath. V. Baird	10
Mrs. G. W. Peterkin	25
M. B. Kent	10
Frances M. Ely	3
Miss C. L. Babcock	50
Brooklyn Euchre	25
Mrs. Stewart	2
Mrs. R. V. Waldo	5
D. Watson	5
B.	10
E. Wood	25
Mrs. H. B. Penbody	40
Anonymous	50
M. S.	25
Mrs. Stewart	2
E. H.	25
C. H.	50
H. Reynolds	4
Mrs. A. W. Porter	10
Athens Farm	200
J. Freeman	5
Friend	1
Anonymous	25
Sympathizer	1
I. O. Kuntsaff	5
N. T. L.	5
George Gothers	1
B'Nai Israel Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, New Haven	68
Adas Israel, Rome, N. Y.	21
Of Lock Haven, Penn.	33
Beth Abraham, Bayonne, N. J.	70
Ohab Sholem, Williamsport, Penn.	38
Chevra Kdisha, Ithaca, N. Y.	41
Ohab Zodek, Pottsville, Penn.	122
Beth Israel, Utica, N. Y.	59
Nkudas Jacob, Baltimore, Md.	261
Ahawath Sholem, Baltimore, Md.	16
Brith Sholem, Arden, Utah	12
Beth Abraham, Bronx	86
Nesheeth Israel, Annapolis, Md.	58
Gemilath Chasedim, London, Ontario	58
Shaari Terah, Pittsburgh, Penn.	250
First Rumania-American, Rivington St.	25
Mosach Israel, Union Av., Bronx	48

The collections were the result of telegrams sent to all the congregations in the union by the Central Committee in New York.

Ball for Belgian Relief Fund.

A ball was given last night at the Short Hills Club house, Short Hills, N. J., for the Belgian Relief Fund. The patronesses included Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. John A. Stuart, Jr., Mrs. Nathaniel Tyler, Mrs. William McKim, Mrs. George riowe, Mrs. Samuel Auchincloss, Mrs. Sidney Brown, Mrs. William Dudley, and Mrs. M. J. O'Shaughnessy.

ARTIST DIES SUDDENLY.

Miss Margaret Oglesby, 65 Years Old, Stricken in Strand Hotel.

Margaret Oglesby, 65 years old, a painter, died suddenly in her apartments in the Strand Hotel, 43 West Thirty-second Street, last night. A few moments prior to her death Miss Oglesby had been chatting with her companion, Miss Jennie O. Lawrence, who formerly sang under the name, Nuola, and had left the room when Miss Lawrence heard her fall and found her unconscious.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde Hostess.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 86 West Fifty-eighth Street, was the hostess yesterday afternoon at a reception in the assembly room of the Colony Club, at which Butler Davenport read his play, "Keeping Up Appearances."

which Henry Clews is Treasurer, now amounts to $6,530. These additional subscriptions were acknowledged yesterday:

S. A. Osgood	$100
Clts. Davenport, Wash.	86
H. P. Fairbanks	50
E. S. C.	50
Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, W.	40
E. C. Brown	30
P. Butler	25
Officers, Fort Dupont	25
Mrs. Symington	25

The American Prince of Wales Fund now amounts to $73,241.08, of which $5,356.50 was acknowledged yesterday by R. M. Stuart Wortley, the Treasurer, of 37 Broad Street, from the following persons:

J. Middleton	$5
W. Draycott	5
Lucille Watson	1
Emma B. Carson	1
John N. May	10
Mary S. Brougham, (col.)	114
T. D. Bowen	5
Mrs. W. Lewis	25
"Clem. Lloyd"	30
"Cantab"	5
J. W. Johnston	6
C. Hicks	20

The Committee of Mercy, the offices of which are in the Fifth Avenue Building, and the Treasurer of which is August Belmont, received these additional subscriptions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND

Mrs. J. T. Thompson	$100
Miss J. R. Thompson	100
Mrs. A. Conrtock	10
William Hague	25
Arthur Foote	25
V. Cox	2
M. E. Cox	5
Miss E. S. Bacon	25
Mrs. M. Daly	$500
C. F. Wheaden	5
Thomas Jacks	5
Louise Steffel	10
Mrs. W. H. Eddy and Mrs. I. J. Jennings	5
Pres. Ch., Carlton, Minn.	18

BELGIAN FUND,

Anonymous	$1,000
Mrs. J. H. Clark	5
J. V. Bacot, Jr.	$2
C. R. Gibson	5

BRITISH FUND,

Mrs. D. W. Lewis	$5
Mrs. B. Compton	$25

RED CROSS FUND.

Brick. Pres. Church, East Orange	$168

Christian Herald's Ship.

The Christian Herald Fund for War Widows and Orphans received a cablegram yesterday saying the steamship Jan Block with 600 tons of flour, rice, and peas will sail for Rotterdam tomorrow from an English port. The cargo is consigned to Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, and will be distributed by ticket to widows and orphans only. The Christian Herald deposited $40,000 with the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday to the credit of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The Vacation War Relief Committee found it necessary to get a special work room for an order received yesterday for $1,000 worth of apparel for women and children, and odds and ends for men. This entire batch of wearing apparel is to be sent to Belgians taken in by Christ College, Oxford. Mrs. Phillip Rollins presented the $1,000 to meet this special need.

The special work of this Vacation War Relief Committee is giving the unemployed an opportunity to earn money making articles for the sick and destitute on the other side.

A theatrical benefit for war sufferers will take place this afternoon under the management of Mrs. Oliver Herford, at the Lyceum Theatre. Owing to the length of the bill the entertainment will begin promptly at 1:30. William Faversham will be seen in the third act of "The Squaw Man," with practically the original cast. Four new one-act plays will be presented, with prominent players in the casts. Gabrielle Dorziat will recite the "Marseillaise," Marie Tempest, David Bispham, and Sallie Fisher will sing, Beatrice Herford will give a new monologue, Rose O'Neill will draw Kewpies, and Teresa Cornelli will dance. Andrew Mack will sing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

JEWISH COLLECTIONS ARRIVE.

New York Committee Receives $5,100 of Atonement Day Gift.

It was announced yesterday by the Central Committee of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America that the collections made in the synagogues included within the Union on the Day of Atonement, which are to be applied to a fund for the relief of Jewish people in the European war zones, are now coming in. So far about $5,100 has been received from the following congregations:

Ohob Zodock, West 116th St.	$810
Kohilath Jeshurun, East 85th St.	480
Adath Israel, Bridgeport, Conn.	200
Anshe, Centreville Station, Sullivan County, N. Y.	161
Agudath Achim, Yarmouth, N. S.	108
Beth Israel, New Haven, Conn.	40
Shemre Shabas, East 46th St.	28
B'nai Israel, Wilmington, Del.	33
Agudas Achim, Bristol, Penn.	72
Beth Israel, Roanoke, Va.	26
Beth Israel, Washington, D. C.	20
Sharas Israel Bensher Shievanasher, Klas, N. Y.	36
Ansho Chosod, Somerville, N. Y.	23
Ohab Zodok, Hamilton, Ontario	21
Beth Tfiloth-Moshe, Mount Clemens, Mich.	129
House of Jacob, Utica, N. Y.	70
Hadrash Kodesh, Dorchester, Mass.	18
Agudath Achim, Port Jervis, N. Y.	200
Austro-Hungarian Share Tfiath, Montreal, Canada	60
Agudath Achim B'Nai Jacob, Brooklyn, N. Y.	196
B'nai Israel, Paterson, N. J.	382
Adath Jeshurun, Brownsville, N. Y.	41
Anshe Sfard, New Orleans, La.	13
Anshe Tferes Israel, Greenport, L. I.	31
Moses Montefiore, Hoboken, N. J.	470

Among the members of the Junior Committee who sold cotton bolls instead of flowers were the Misses Janet E. Adriance, Estelle Clark, Dorothy Ethridge, Dorothy Haight, Helen R. Morgan, Adele Snowden, Marion Tiffany, Louise Trevor, Joy Williams, Anne T. Winchester, Anne Woodin, Grace Franklin, Alice Archibald, and Sidney Carlisle.

Mrs. W. W. Fuller, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Stephen L. Snowden, Mrs. Harman M. Biggs, Mrs. Winfield Fuller, Mrs. William H. Harris, Mrs. Lorenzo Semple, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, S. R. Bertron, R. B. Duke, Walter S. Thomson and George McFadden Jr., of Philadelphia; Mrs. Frank G. Burke, Mrs. E. E. Meacham, Rufus L. Patterson, Paul Pfleger, Thomas F. Ryan, R. K. Smith, W. J. Steel, and Henry Walters were among the boxholders.

The list of patronesses included several hundred names.

AID FOR WIDOWED MOTHERS.

Festival at Delmonico's Nets $7,000 —Gold in Melting Pot.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association Festival at Delmonico's closed last evening after two days, and $7,000 was realized. Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, sitting in the black mystery cauldron, wearing a peaked black hat, disposed of most of her black mysteries; Miss Marion Einstein's flower booth, with its birds and autumn leaf decorations, made much money and the children's "Mme. Jarley's Wax Works," which was given in the afternoon, was so crowded that there was "standing room only," before it was half over.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan gathered in large quantities of old gold and silver in her melting pot and a dancing booth was a unique feature. It was in charge of Mrs. Harry Kraft and Miss Pauline Untermeyer, and any one who had a dancing problem to solve brought it to Mr. and Mrs. Rowley Downes, professionals, who gave free advice in everything relating to the new dances.

Mrs. William Einstein, President of the Fund, was one of the hard workers of the festival.

H. A. Hitchcock Weds Miss Miller.

The marriage of Harry A. Hitchcock of 1 Gramercy Park and Miss Alice Miller, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Miller, took place at 8:30 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents, 102 West Ninety-third Street. There were no attendants, and none except relatives were present. The Rev. Henry E. Cobb of the West End Collegiate Church performed the ceremony. Mr. Hitchcock is with the publishing firm of McBride, Nast & Co.

FINLEY—COTTON.

Mr. and Mrs. William Finley of Westerleigh, West New Brighton, S. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor M. Finley, to Frank J. Cotton of Astoria, L. I., formerly of Dublin, Ireland. No date has been set for the wedding.

DANCERS IN COTTON COSTUMES AT BALL

Shocks of Corn in Decorations at Benefit at the Waldorf for Southerners.

GOWNS OF PERIOD OF 1860

A Scenic Log Cabin with Two Negro "Mammies"—Officials of the Southern Society in Boxes.

The Cotton Ball, given under the auspices of the New York Southern Society, attracted a large assembly last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The object of the ball was to augment a fund for the relief of the Southerners in need and to increase the use and popularity of cotton fabrics.

While cotton costumes were not obligatory, the majority of women appeared in them, and the effect was brilliant, many novel dresses being worn, with originality shown in the fashioning of subdued and vivid colors of cotton fabrics. When the boxes were filled and the floor of the grand ballroom crowded with dancers, the color scheme transcended the sheen of silks and satins of the regulation evening dress. Many jewels were worn, which heightened the display.

The background added much to the parade of cotton fabrics, especially to the quaint cotton crêpe gowns of the 1800 period, such as was worn by Miss Mary L. Duke, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, who was among the box holders. The two upper tiers of boxes were draped with white cotton fabric, and the boxes on the floor level were festooned with clusters of corn on the ear and bunches of Autumnal leaves, while shocks of corn, seared by the frost, and bales of cotton were grouped here and there between the boxes. Festoons of cotton bolls were hung at the entrance to the ballroom.

A unique feature of the decorations, most of which had been sent from North Carolina, was a scenic log cabin, erected at the south end of the ballroom, before which stood two typical negro "mammies" of the South. About them were baskets of cotton bolls, husking ears, and fodder in the shock.

The men wore white cotton gloves and cotton bolls as boutonniers, and many of the women and girls had ornaments of cotton in their hair.

A negro band played syncopated time for the dancers, and between times there was an exhibition of special dances in the centre of the ballroom, which was roped off with white standards and festoons of cotton. Miss Donna Bain gave a dance called "In the Land of Cotton," Miss Wilma Wynn and John Clay danced the "Cotton Trot to Dixie," and Miss Bain, in costume, with Mr. Hall of Kentucky, gave an 1800 polka. On the back of the programmes was a poem written especially for the ball by Helen S. Woodruff.

Two boxes were reserved for the officials of the Southern Society and the visiting officers of the army and navy. There was a delegation of a hundred men from Governors Island and Fort Hamilton, and a large representation from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Many people came from Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., and other points in the South to attend the ball. A Southern supper was served at midnight.

There were many committees in charge, and a large Reception Committee, although there was no formal receiving line. Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Chairman of the Decoration Committee, wore a gown of white cotton tarletan, made with the old-fashioned hoop skirt and trimmed in the same fashion, and topped with a small poke bonnet. Mrs. Theodore H. Price, Chairman of the Costumes Committee, was in blue tarletan, with a ruffled skirt and a bodice of white cotton velvet. Mrs. Wilbur Mathewa, Chairman of the Music Committee, appeared in a gown of white tarletan, with basque of blue and gold brocade. Mrs. R. C. Taylor wore a gown of white cotton net, with a ruffled skirt edged with point applique and the bodice was trimmed with an old-fashioned lace berthe.

Mrs. Lorenzo Semple chose her costume from the 1870 period, when bustles were just becoming popular. It was of white lace over pink, with small ruchings running up and down the trained skirt. The sleeveless bodice and straps over the shoulders. She also wore a set of turquois necklace and long earrings that belonged to her great-grandmother. Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff was in an 1880 costume, of white organdie, with garlands of pink and blue rosebuds. Side whiskers, waterfalls, bustles, crinolines, and pantalettes added much to the scene of old-time Southern festivities.

The Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, was Honorary Chairman of the General Committee and the Algernon Sullivan was honorary Chairman of the Committee of Women, which included many prominent Northern and Southern women.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Matilda Steinam the Bride of Isaac Kubie.

The wedding of Miss Matilda Steinam of this city and Isaac Kubie took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony in the Louis XVI. Room under a bower of Autumn leaves and white chrysanthemums.

The bride wore a white satin gown, trimmed with Venetian point lace, and her tulle veil was caught up by a Juliet cap effect. Her only ornament was a lavalliere, a gift from the bridegroom. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Mrs. Edward S. Steinam was matron of honor for her sister-in-law, and the ushers were David Kubie and George Bernheimer, Samuel Strauss, and Edward Levy.

A reception and dinner followed the ceremony. After a trip to Havana, Mr. and Mrs. Kubie will live in New York.

GRACE VAN CAMPEN ENGAGED.

Will Wed Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, Son of the Late Admiral.

Mrs. Henry Van Campen of 379 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace M. Van Campen, to Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, son of the late Admiral Schley and named after him. Miss Van Campen is prominent in Brooklyn society.

Dr. Schley resides at 24 West Forty-fifth Street. His mother, the Admiral's widow, divides her time between New York and Washington.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kobbe of 123 East Fifty-third Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. The child is to be named Evelyn Byrd Kobbe, and is a niece of Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff. Mrs. Kobbe was formerly Miss Florence Smith.

Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, younger daughter of Mrs. Robert R. L. Clarkson of Tivoli-on-Hudson, will make her début on Saturday, Dec. 5, at a reception to be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Frank A. B. Washburn, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mrs. James Wray Cleveland of 701 Madison Avenue will give a tea dance at the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 26, for her daughter, Miss Marjorie Cleveland. The invitations will be confined to the young friends of Miss Cleveland.

An old-fashioned knitting bee for the benefit of the destitute Belgian women and children will be given this afternoon at the Plaza from 2 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. William Webb, Mrs. Mary Perry Wood, Mrs. Edward A. Ditmar, Mrs. Frank Crane, and Mrs. Edward A. Drake are members of the committee in charge.

Edward R. Bacon of 247 Fifth Avenue will return from Europe today on the Baltic.

Capt. Frank Geere, U. S. A., who was detailed to duty at the American Embassy in London when the war began, is at the Hotel Astor for a visit before going with Mrs. Geere to Fort Morgan, Ala.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If business prevents taking wife South, rent my cottage, furnished, heated, and located so you can enjoy tropical temperature; only second to wintering in Jamaica; forty minutes from Grand Central to deer, ideal summer or Winter. F. C., care Lotos Club, city.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A Programme of Tschaikowsky — Mr. Schulz Soloist.

Mr. Stransky evidently judged well the tastes of the present audiences of the Philharmonic Society when he arranged the programme of last evening's concert all from the works of Tschaikowsky. The audience was large and let no opportunity go by of applauding the music and the performance. Tschaikowsky is not a diet that can be lived on exclusively for a long period. It may be that some even of the enthusiasts found before the "Capriccio Italien" at the end of the programme was finished that there might be too much Tschaikowsky in an "all Tschaikowsky" programme. In fact the composers are few of whom a similar thing cannot be said. Mr. Stransky, however, devised his programme with an eye, or an ear, for contrast. The familiar "Pathetic" Symphony was the principal number; it was preceded by the "Romeo and Juliet" overture and followed by the "Variations on a Rococo Theme," for violoncelo, played by Mr. Leo Schulz, and the "Capriccio italien," in which the Russian let himself willingly be beguiled by the spirit of Italy, and of several works that are fruits of his Italian sojourn.

The "Pathetic" Symphony has been one of the most frequently played of the Philharmonic's repertory in the last decade. It has had the same experience here as in some other capitals. It is a work that lends itself to "effects;" it is made up of effects, and conductors, and doubtless, orchestras, delight in it for this reason. Yet it has had probably an undue proportion of performances, for it is not Tschaikowsky's best symphony. It brought forward some of the orchestra's best qualities last evening. Mr. Stransky conducted with zeal and obvious sympathy, and the orchestra brought off all the effects with unfailing precision. They are for the most part not difficult, but good playing by skillful men naturally enhances them, as it did last evening.

Mr. Schulz has not seldom appeared as solo performer with the orchestra of which he is one of the chief ornaments. Florid variations are not what the violonce. o is best adapted for; the "rococo theme" is poor and the variation little better than ingenious. Mr. Schulz mastered them all, but not even his skill could make them seem very much worth while, or very exhilarating. His big rich and virile tone was heard at its best, so were his skill and precision in the florid technique of the instrument.

FRANCIS ROGERS'S RECITAL.

An Interesting Programme Given in the Little Theatre.

The Little Theatre gave Mr. Francis Rogers an opportunity to be heard to the best advantage in his song recital there yesterday afternoon. Its small space and intimate surroundings were favorable to both his voice and his diction, which last was exceptionally clear and finished in Italian, German, and English, and indeed was an admirable example of what such things should be. Mr. Rogers was in excellent voice, and his singing denoted how a serious musician seeking for better things, aiming at a higher ideal, and intelligently applying himself, without the thoughts of having attained all, can find what he seeks.

Mr. Rogers's style is freer more expressive, more varied, and truly musical than ever before. His voice sounded yesterday at its best in richness and in quality. He uses now head tones with skill and judgment, without excess; and in such songs as the old French "L'Amour de Moi" and Cornelius's "Ein Ton," of which he had to repeat, gained beautiful effects therewith. He treated the "divisions," the florid passages, in Handel's "Si tra i Ceppi" with freedom and dexterity; and there was splendid vigor in his "Vive Henri IV.," another old French song. In the beautiful song "If thou thy heart wilt give me," attributed by some to Bach, he sang with much tenderness. In Brahms's "An die Nachtigal" he was less successful in finding expression for the poetical ecstasy of the music than for the robuster sentiment of the same composer's "Liebliche Wangen."

Striking numbers of a programme of unusual interest were three songs by Moussargsky; one at least had beauty, the "Cradle Song of the Peasant," expressing the pain, sorrow, and hopelessness of the Russian peasant's lot. Of an interest more psychopathic than strictly musical is the "Love Song of the Idiot," a strange babble of importunity in unceasing five-four rhythm. The last, "Field Marshal's Death," is a graphic picture appropriate to present events, sung with graphic power. Mr. Lindstone played Mr. Rogers's accompaniments with accomplished skill, and all from memory.

SUFFRAGE CONGRESS SPLIT ON BLACKLIST

Attack on Congressmen's Records in Recent Campaign Resented by Several Delegates.

NON-PARTISANSHIP UPHELD

"Seven Campaign States" for Dr. Shaw's Re-election—She Rejects President Emeritus Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12.—The black list and States rights brought forth a storm in the Convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association this afternoon that was furious at times. The trouble was provoked by the report of Mrs. Medill McCormick on the question of the publication of the list during the recent campaign.

After declaring that a handful of men controlled the action of Congress, Mrs. McCormick, at the head of the Congressional Committee, said that if the publication had done no other good it had worked a wonder in "smoking out" Minority Leader Mann.

Mrs. Grace Wilber Trout, leading the anti-Shaw forces, saw only a crystallization of sentiment against suffrage in such tactics as the publication of the black list.

It was left to Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans, leader for States rights suffrage, to question the authority of the Congressional Committee to publish information about Congressmen. this being a matter solely for the States to determine, she said.

Mrs. Crowley of Massachusetts sought to attack the committee for making the publication. She said it came at a time when it was resented by the friends of Senator Lodge, and killed the chances to get the suffrage plank in the Republican platform of Massachusetts.

When a delegate sought to show that Minority Leader Mann deserved a better fate on account of his record on the passage of the White Slave act and the Childs act, Mrs. McCormick, a daughter of Joseph Hanna, said that he tried to stifle each in committee, but came out in the end for the measures, as was his custom.

Mrs. McCormick said the committee began its work among members of Congress with efforts to obtain the passage of what the suffragists designated the "Susan B. Anthony Federal Amendment," framed by Miss Anthony, and first introduced in Congress in 1869. It provided that no citizen should be deprived of the elective franchise because of sex.

"After working among members of Congress in the interests of this amendment," said Mrs. McCormick, "and after we had thoroughly canvassed both House and Senate, we realized there was no hope of effecting its passage or making it effective without more pressure behind it. This amendment, even if it were passed by a three-fourths majority, would still have to be ratified by thirty-six States to make it effective.

"We then realized that we would be obliged to have more women enfranchised by amendments of their State Legislatures so that they could bring more pressure to bear upon their representatives in Congress. After much deliberation we considered we could do best, in order to make effective ultimately the Susan B. Anthony amendment, to bend our efforts toward the passage of the Shafroth amendment, which would have the question of woman suffrage submitted to the voters of each State by initiative petition."

Mrs. Antoinette Funk asserted that her experience and her study of the various State Constitutions had convinced her that it would be almost impossible to obtain woman suffrage entirely through State action because of the various difficulties surrounding the passage of amendments to State Constitutions.

A resolution "reaffirming the historic policy of political non-partisanship" of the Association was accepted almost unanimously.

The resolution defining the policy occasioned spirited debate. This asserted "that our non-partisan policy requires that the attitude of the National Association toward an individual member of Congress or a candidate therefor shall be determined by his individual attitude or record on woman suffrage and not by the attitude or record of the party to which he may belong."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 42 to 15.

In a symposium tonight on the fight for the ballot the "seven campaign States" where suffrage was an issue at last election are represented by the suffrage organizations of Montana and Nevada, where amendments were successful, and of Missouri, Ohio, North and South Dakota and Nebraska, where they lost, told of their successes and their purposes for the future.

Mrs. Anna H. Martin, speaking for Nevada, declared her State was the "most male State" in the Union, the 1910 census showing two men to every woman. The suffrage victory, she said, indicated that the men had realized their need of women in helping to direct governmental affairs.

The suffrage victory in Montana was attributed by Miss Stewart to thorough organization in each county and precinct of the State, and to concentrated, harmonious work by both leaders and the rank and file.

A resolution signed by the delegates of the "seven campaign States," expressing appreciation of the work of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was presented to the President of the national organization. The resolution closed with this statement: "Your services, in our estimation, are invaluable, and cannot be dispensed with, and we desire to express our loyalty and gratitude."

The expression was taken to indicate that Dr. Shaw probably would have the support of the campaign States for re-election.

Dr. Shaw, in a statement given out today, formally rejected the proposition of the caucus of a number of leaders, held last night, that she accept the position of President Emeritus of the organization in order that she might devote her entire time to campaigning for the cause.

"I shall accept the nomination for President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association if it is tendered to me by the convention now meeting here," said Dr. Shaw, "but under no circumstances will I consent to act as President emeritus."

Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who had been slated for President by the caucus, stated that she would refuse to become a candidate for President of the association if Dr. Shaw rejected the caucus proposition.

CLUBWOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE.

Antis Defeated at State Federation Convention, 227 to 72.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—After one of the warmest sessions ever held by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the delegates in session here today declared in favor of woman suffrage by a vote of 227 to 72.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge led the anti-suffragists, and Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, who presided, allowed every anti-suffragist an opportunity to be heard before the roll was called. After the announcement of the vote Mrs. Dodge filed her minority report and thanked the officers of the convention for the fair and impartial manner in which the convention had been conducted.

Dutton's

The Christmas Card room is open—a genuine Christmas fairyland.

The old reliable bookstore

681 FIFTH AVENUE

SIR WALTER GILBEY DEAD.

Famous Horseman and Writer on Equine Subjects Was 83.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sir Walter Gilbey, known among horsemen all over the world, died today in his eighty-fourth year.

He was the first Baronet, the title having been created in 1893, and the sixth son of the late Henry Gilbey of Bishop Stortford in Herts. Sir Walter Gilbey began life as a clerk in the office of the agent of the family estate and later was employed in the Parliamentary agent's office at Westminster. He subsequently volunteered for service in the Army Pay Department in Crimea during the Crimean War, and served in the Convalescent Hospital on the Asiatic shores of the Dardanelles.

On his return to England he founded the well-known wine firm of W. & A. Gilbey and devoted his time, aside from business, to equine matters. From 1883 until 1897 he was President of the Shire Horse Society, from 1889 until 1904 President of the Hackney Horse Society, and during the same period was President of the Hunters' Improvement Society. In 1895 he was President of the Royal Agricultural Society and was the founder and Chairman of the London Cart Horse Parade Society.

Sir Walter's publications concerning horses are many. He is survived by four daughters and four sons, of whom Henry Walter Gilbey succeeds to the title.

Dr. Harry H. Pemberton.

Dr. Harry H. Pemberton, who died of heart disease at his home, in Long Branch, N. J., late Wednesday night, was for thirty years a practicing physician in New Jersey. Dr. Pemberton was 65 years old and had been twice married. There were two children by the first marriage, a daughter, Carlena Pemberton, and a son. A divorce was obtained in 1904, the daughter going to live with the mother and the son with the father, two blocks away. This arrangement lasted for two years, when one night the daughter went to the father's house and fired a shot, which wounded him in the neck. It was said that the young woman's mind had become unbalanced, and for a time she was committed to the State Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Pemberton was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1872, and from the Hahnemann Medical College a year later. Both his children by the first marriage are still living.

E. Y. Backus, Actor, Dead.

E. Y. Backus, long identified with the stage both as an actor and stage director, died yesterday at his home in Westport, Conn., at the age of 62. Mr. Backus, who was born in Danielson, Conn., made his début in the Boston Theatre in the late '70s. He came to New York and joined the old Empire Theatre stock company, and during the many years of its existence was its stage manager and also appeared in productions. Mr. Backus married Lillian Thurgate, an actress, who appeared generally in the same companies with him. His last engagement was in support of Margaret Anglin on tour last season. He was a nephew of Charles Tiffany, founder of the jewelry company of that name in this city. He is survived by his widow.

Gen. George F. Dick Dies at 86.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 12.—Gen. George F. Dick, a Brigadier General in the civil war and leader of the historic charge of the Federal soldiers up Missionary Ridge, died here today. Gen. Dick also participated in Sherman's march to the sea. He had been Postmaster here since 1902. He was 86 years old.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK WILLIAM METZGER, whose death was announced in Wednesday's news, was the Socialist member of the Reichstag from Harburg. He was a journalist and 68 years old.

CHARLES MALLOY, first President of the Boston Emerson Society, died at Waltham, Mass., Wednesday. He was 72 years old and had been actively engaged in writing and lecturing on Emerson and Browning until

STEAL A MARCH ON EXCHANGE BROKERS

Morgan and Kuhn-Loeb Provide for City's Debts Without Buying from Them.

STERLING DOWN TO NORMAL

Sensational Drop Extends to Francs and Marks—Gold Pool's Occupation Gone for the Present.

Foreign exchange rates took a decided tumble yesterday, which carried demand sterling to the lowest point since the beginning of the European war and to substantially a normal basis for this time of the year.

This sensational drop followed and was attributed to an announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as managers of the city loan syndicate, that the ninth installment on account of the $100,000,000 pool, amounting to $14,278,750, which was called for yesterday, would be payable in Clearing House checks, instead of in gold or foreign exchange. This meant that the managers had already accumulated enough exchange to provide for the entire requirement on account of the city's maturing obligations for the rest of November.

It had been known for a week that the call was to be made, and foreign exchange brokers had loaded up with large amounts of exchange, which they expected to sell to the syndicate. In the meantime bills have been coming into the market at a lively rate recently on account of purchases of war supplies by the European nations, and on Wednesday demand sterling got down to about $4.89, a whole point below the gold export basis.

When the announcement came yesterday that the city loan syndicate had all the exchange it needed for the ninth installment the brokers were left with their exchange accumulations and without the expected market for them. Heavy offerings were made at rapidly declining prices and for a time absolutely no buyers could be found. From a fraction above $4.89 on Wednesday, demand fell to $4.86¾. Its highest for the day was $4.88½, and it closed at $4.87⅜. Cables ranged from $4.89½ down to $4.87½ and closed at $4.88.

In sympathy with this movement, and as a result of the purchase of war supplies, checks on Paris declined rapidly. On Wednesday a dollar would buy 5.13½ francs; yesterday it would buy 5.15. Berlin exchange, which has been declining for some time, made a new low record at 86, closing at 86⅜, as against a normal rate of about 95.

Expect Exchange from Canada.

In using their accumulated exchange at this time the managers of the city loan syndicate looked forward to a new source of exchange for their own needs in the near future. This is an advance of $50,000,000 to be made by Great Britain to Canada to cover the cost of arming and equipping the Canadian troops going to the front. Canadian exchange operations are carried on mainly through the New York market, her leading banks having branches here, and New York being the best market in which to sell exchange. An additional reason for Canada's exchange, created by the credit established for her in London, coming into this market, is that to a large extent the very supplies for which she is receiving it were bought in the United States, naturally through the New York market. With this prospective supply of large amounts of London exchange it was felt that rates would continue low.

Of approximately $80,000,000 to be paid by the city abroad, the nine installments so far called will provide for $65,-627,786, leaving only about $13,300,000, which will mature in December. The prospects are that this amount also will be provided without shipping gold, and it is expected that as a result of settlement through the purchase of exchange below the gold export point the city will receive a substantial rebate against the amount charged to it in the original agreement for the cost of exchange. The agreement provided that the syndicate should make such profit as it could through the exchange transactions, but that in case these profits exceeded 2 per cent. the excess should be returned to the city.

The question was raised yesterday whether there would be any further need of the $100,000,000 gold pool, which was subscribed by banks throughout the country for the purpose of creating and selling exchange by means of gold shipments to Ottawa for the account of the Bank of England. When this pool was formed the dislocation of the foreign exchange market was at its height, and there were even fears that the $100,000,000 fund would prove insufficient to control and bring down the abnormal rates then prevailing. The pool shipped $30,000,000 to Ottawa, not even waiting for the subscriptions from the interior to be paid, but obtaining advances from nine New York banks. It called for 25 per cent. payment on the subscriptions as a starter, but it has never made a second shipment and it has not used up the credit of $30,000,000 first established. It has distributed but $2,500,000 from the proceeds of its sales of exchange and it is generally understood that these sales have not yet reached $5,000,000. Of course, it is selling no exchange now, as the rate is below the gold export point, and the general opinion yesterday was that it would stay there.

$15,000,000 is Lying Idle.

The other $15,000,000 paid in is lying idle, earning no interest, and the pool still has a credit in London of at least $5,000,000. Against this exchange will probably have to be sold, even if at a loss, as the pool has no agreement calling for the return of any part of the gold shipped in case it should not be needed.

The gold pool, however, will not be wound up at present for a variety of reasons. Its influence in helping to bring rates down has been largely psychological, and this effect will continue while it lasts if any attempts should be made to boost rates. There are also considerable amounts of finance bills to mature soon in London, and while conditions there have become much easier lately, nothing can be predicted definitely as to the extent to which these bills will be renewed or extended. Finally, there is always the question of what will happen if London gets a chance to unload its American securities through the opening of the Stock Exchange or otherwise.

The rate of $4.85¾ for demand sterling that was reached yesterday is thought to be practically normal by comparison with the rates on the same date of several years past and with the high and low rates for November for the same period, shown in this table:

Year.	Demand Sterling, Nov. 12.	November. High.	November. Low.
1913.....	$4.8515	$4.8535	$4.8480
1912.....	4.8625	4.8570	4.8458
1911.....	4.8700	4.8700	4.8613
1910.....	4.8555	4.8615	4.8540
1909.....	4.8720	4.8770	4.8705
1908.....	4.8575	4.8635	4.8560
1907.....	4.8690	4.8850	4.8590
1906.....	4.8560	4.8595	4.8550
1905.....	4.8515	4.8575	4.8515

In some years the rate was lower and in others higher than that yesterday.

Brooklyn Edison Company Fined.

A fine of $500 was imposed yesterday upon the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn in the Court of Special Sessions for violation of the smoke and cinder ordinance at its plant in Pearl Street, that borough. It was contended that the company had not installed devices to do away with smoke and cinders until three years after the first complaint had been made.

MLLE. DORZIAT ON SUFFRAGE

Actress Says Horrors of War Have Opened Eyes of French Women.

Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, leading woman with "The Hawk," now playing at the Shubert Theatre, yesterday afternoon in an address to members of the Women's Political Union congratulated American women on their victories in the fight for equal suffrage.

"You American women have the glory of partly obtaining equal suffrage," she said, "and that glory is fairly deserved. In France we have followed your efforts with admiration and enthusiasm since the very beginning. The great majority of Frenchwomen were not ready until these last few months to answer the eloquent appeal of their sisters in America. But the horrid events which are now occurring are opening the eyes of the most obstinate, and this mad war, with its train of horrors and misery and awful consequences, has already made more converts to the feminist cause than all the manifestations of these last years.

"I can't help thinking of my unhappy country that is now expiating so cruelly the mistakes of fifteen years of crazy and selfish politicians. Don't you think that the women who are giving their sons and husbands for their country have a right to judge those who assume the responsibility of government? It is impossible to stop the war—it will last to the end—earnestly and fiercely fought by both sides. When it is finished, when one generation of our finest men are completely destroyed or disabled, we will find that the women will prove of such vital assistance in helping restore and build up a new country out of the ruins, I am sure the men themselves will ask the women to come with them and help them. That will be the beginning of an era of peace."

PLANNED TO DIE WITH WIFE.

Bahrenberg Sent Her Confession to Her Mother and His Brother.

The suit of Frederick W. Bahrenberg, a retired wine importer, for the annulment of his marriage to Felice Robinson Bahrenberg, a vaudeville actress, was continued yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Blanchard. Mr. Bahrenberg testified that before her marriage his wife confessed to him previous attachments and that she had been married to a man named Farrington. Bahrenberg says his wife concealed many acts of her past life, particularly the fact that the ceremony she went through with Farrington was not a legal marriage.

Mr. Bahrenberg said he and his wife took a honeymoon trip to Panama. Mrs. Bahrenberg was very ill on the voyage, and confessed that she had never been married to Farrington. He said that this affected him so much that he and his wife agreed to commit suicide by jumping overboard. But first Mrs. Bahrenberg was to write out her full confession. A copy was to be sent to Mrs. Bahrenberg's mother and another copy to Mr. Bahrenberg's brother.

"We posted these letters at Kingston, Jamaica," Mr. Bahrenberg said, "because we never expected to reach Panama alive."

Mr. Bahrenberg said his wife made the confession voluntarily, and then he said:

"Her confession affected me deeply, and I began drinking a good deal. I made an apartment ready for my wife at 596 Riverside Drive. I was taken ill and went to a sanitarium, where I stayed ten months. While there I made an attempt to kill myself."

Mrs. Bahrenberg, a tall, thin, dark-haired woman, testified that her husband beat her on board the ship and wanted her to commit suicide alone. The case will go on today.

SEEK RICH MEN AS WARDENS

Talk of T. M. Osborne and V. Everit Macy for Sing Sing.

V. Everit Macy of Westchester, a Progressive, and Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, a Democrat, were talked of yesterday as possible successors to Thomas J. McCormick, the deposed Warden of Sing Sing. Prisons Supt. Riley favors Mr. Osborne, who has made close inside study of prison life and who is warmly devoted to prison reforms.

Gov.-elect Whitman said yesterday he had known Mr. Osborne for a good many years, that he admired him greatly, and felt that what he had done at Auburn Prison in the interest of reform had been a great service to the State. Mr. Osborne has been strongly recommended for the position by O. F. Lewis, Secretary of the Prison Association; Prof. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University, and E. S. Whitin, member of the National Committee on Prison Labor.

"Mr. Osborne is a wealthy man and it would be a great sacrifice for him to give up his home in Auburn and take up residence in Sing Sing," said Mr. Lewis yesterday. "But Mr. Osborne is interested in prison reform, and he has told me that he would accept the appointment if it was tendered to him."

V. Everit Macy was elected Superintendent of the Poor in Westchester on the Progressive ticket two years ago. He is a friend of Gov.-elect Whitman. He is a man of wealth.

"I think the appointment of Mr. Macy would be an exceedingly good one," said Mr. Whitman yesterday. "I doubt, however, whether he would take it."

William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, called on Mr. Whitman yesterday. Mr. Willcox said it was just a friendly social visit. However, there was some discussion on appointments and the proposed reorganization of the Public Service Commissions.

STOLE THE BISHOP'S CAKE.

Thief Got a Watch Also at Long Island Church Supper.

Bishop Frederick Burgess, who lives in the See house on the grounds of the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, L. I., likes cake, especially layer cake with frosting on the top. But the Bishop did not finish his supper last evening by cutting a fine cake made for him by one of the women of St. Joseph's Episcopal Church of Queens, L. I., because the cake was stolen.

Many of the women of the church, of which the Rev. H. W. R. Stafford is rector, gathered on Wednesday afternoon in the guild room of the church on Franklin Avenue, Queens, for a supper. One of the cakes supplied for the occasion was so fine that it was suggested that it should be set aside for the Bishop.

The cake was put upon a shelf beside an open window. During the progress of the supper a woman screamed, and all eyes followed her gaze to the cake. They saw it disappearing through the window. An arm was encircling it lovingly. And in the thief's hand was clutched a watch belonging to John Callister, which had been put on the shelf beside the cake.

BURIED ALIVE FOUR DAYS.

Two Miners Ate Boot Leather and Were Well When Rescued.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 12.—John Evans and William Schreiner, coal miners who had been imprisoned for four days behind a huge fall of coal in a mine in which they were working, were rescued alive this morning.

Rescuers felt sure the men could get enough air to keep them alive for days and, working in a limited space, forces of miners dug desperately in the effort to reach their imprisoned comrades, never halting for a minute. Hundreds of persons stood around the mine while the work was in progress and there was little sleep in the two mining villages in which they lived while the fate of the miners hung in the balance.

The men were found huddled together in a blind heading. They had been without food and water but were in good condition and able to walk. They said they chewed their boots to stave off the pangs of hunger and were able to keep track of time by removing the crystals from their watches.

ALL STOCKS GO UP WITH FREER TRADING

Listed Securities in New Street Follow Lead of Curb Market Activity.

PUBLIC SEEMS READY TO BUY

Brokers Put in More Wires to Handle Out-of-Town Business —The Day's Advances.

The Committee of Five of the Stock Exchange officially sanctioned yesterday free publication of prices and amount of transactions in unlisted securities. The result of the removal of this embargo on quotations, which had existed since the exchanges closed on July 30, was a substantial increase of business on the Curb.

Not only was there evidence of broad demand for stocks after brokers began to send quotations by wire to customers and correspondents, but several firms made preparations to increase their trading facilities. One house ordered in four more private wires to other cities and larger telephone service was arranged for by a number of Curb firms.

The Curb authorities permitted business to be conducted in the old way, although it was announced after a meeting of the Board of Representatives that the official opening would not take place until next Monday. This statement was issued by Chairman E. R. McCormick of the Curb Association:

It has been decided that the improvement in the general financial situation has removed the necessity for restrictions over trading in unlisted stocks, therefore, you are hereby notified that the New York Curb market will officially resume business on Monday, Nov. 16, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This action on the part of the Chairman of the New York Curb Market Association has received the approval and sanction of the Committee of Five of the New York Stock Exchange

The Standard Oil stocks were the favorites of Broad Street traders yesterday, but there was practically normal interest in the mining and industrial stocks and bonds. Higher prices were made by the majority of issues reported upon, with marked strength in the oil group.

Announcement that Atlantic Refining had declared a dividend of $5 a share, the first since the Oil Trust was dissolved, stimulated dealings in the noon hour and thereafter. At the close an advance for the day of 48 points in the bid price for Atlantic Refining was reported, with increases extending from 5 to 25 points in Prairie, Solar Refining, Standard of California, Standard of Indiana, Standard of Ohio, and Standard of Kentucky.

The day's increase of trading activity was by no means confined to the curb, Buying of stock and bonds through the Stock Exchange Clearing House continued at a rate that has encouraged the Stock Exchange authorities to believe that a substantial purchasing power is being held back by inability to do business on the Exchange.

A demonstration of the demand for listed stocks was given by the dealings in New Street, where prices scored good gains. The improvement displayed during the day in the "outlaw" market followed rises recorded during the week and put quotations from 2 to 8 points above low figures quoted since the war began.

Below are the advances recorded in yesterday's sales of 27 listed stocks in New Street:

Stock.	Gain.	Stock.	Gain.
Amal. Copper	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Am. Can con.....	¼	Nor. Pacific	1⅜
Am. S. & R. com.	1	Pennsylvania.....	½
Am. Tel. & Tel....	½	Ray Consolidated.	⅛
Atchison com.....	⅜	Reading	2
Anaconda Mining.	⅜	Rep. I & S. com...	⅜
Balt. & Ohio com.	½	Rep. I. & S. pf...	4
Beth. Steel com...	1½	St. Paul com.....	½
Canadian Pacific.	1	So. Pacific	1⅜
Chino Copper	⅜	U. S. Steel com..	2
Gt. Northern pf...	2¼	U. S. Steel pf....	1¼
Int.-Met. com.....	¼	Union Pacific	⅜
Lehigh Valley	½	Utah Copper	⅜
N. Y. Central.....	1	Average advance .	⅞

The evident interest shown in the securities market aroused renewed discussion in financial circles of the possibility of an early reopening of the Stock Exchange. Reports were heard that prominent bankers had met to discuss the situation, but inquiries were met with the reply that nothing had yet been done toward reopening.

Brilliant Bernard Shaw

After holding his peace until he could do so no longer, has written his opinions about the European situation in a characteristic article which he calls

Common Sense About the War

Just what those who read his amazing article will think about it as "common sense" remains to be seen. At least no one can call them commonplace. No one but Shaw would have dared to voice such sentiments. Everyone should read his article in

Next Sunday's Times

It is easily the most sensational utterance since the war began and is sure to stir up a hornets' nest not only in England but all over the world.

Theodore Roosevelt

Contributes a notable article that should arouse much discussion on the need of preparation by the United States. He calls his article

Preparedness Without Militarism

And he pours hot shot into those who would "Chinafy" this country.

At the Kaiser's Headquarters

Nearly all the heads of the German Government, including the Kaiser, are established at a town in France. A New York Times correspondent who spent several days there sends a lively description of what he saw.

These notable articles, all of fascinating interest, will be found in

Next Sunday's Times

Order next Sunday's Times today of your newsdealer to be sure of getting it. The Times is always sold out early.

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This recent addition,—a beautiful room after the style of time of Pompey the Great, where you may lounge in comfort or dine and watch the cabaret.

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Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00
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Two dollars and fifty cents

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G. C. SPRAGUE, Registrar, New York University, Washington Square, N. Y. City

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Maryland. —THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, vs. MOUNT VERNON WOODBERRY COTTON DUCK COMPANY, et al. —In Equity.

Upon the verified petition of The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, it is this 3d day of November, 1914, ORDERED, by the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, that all persons having claims against the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company or against any of the property of said Company, including all holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, and all holders of the Income Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of said Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, and all other persons having any claims against said company or its property, be and they are hereby required to file their claims properly authenticated with the Clerk of this Court on or before the 15th day of January, 1915.

JOHN C. ROSE, District Judge.

True Copy. Attest:
Arthur L. Spamer, Clerk.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW

(.) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

77—John T. Hendrick v. Maryland.—Argument continued.

78—James M. Hull, Jr., v. Mrs. M. J. Dicks.—Argued.

81—C. W. Garrett v. L. & N. R. R.—Submitted.

82—Aaron Sage v. George Hampe.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Nov. 13.—82, 98, 86, (and 87,) 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 97, and 83.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF Appeals.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. In Post Office Building.

Hengerer<Reynolds Elec.
C R R of N J<Anchor Line.
NYQ R R<same.
L V R R<same.
Laemmle<Stern.
US<Bank of NY, Mason & Hanger<Sharp.

Re Grand Union Co.
Re Merritt Con.
Davis<Bowes.
Re Kelly.
L V R R<Am Hay.
Re Levin, Kronenberg & Co.
Re Davis.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building at 10 A. M., Motion calendar.

Re Jai Jel.
Re Lung Hal.
Re Jenkisson.
Devlin<Hallenbeck, (2 acts.)
Townsend<Cohan.
Am Oil Cloth<Flintkote.
Kluchink<L V Coal.
Eames<Claflin,(3 acts)
Engineer Co<Hotel Astor.
Johnson<Lambert.
Yukusy<Carnegie St'l.
Gen Elec<Best El.
Delpark<Henderson.
Hernshein<Kapp, (2 acts.)

Slip Scarf<Church.
Webb & C., (2 acts)
Krebs<N G Lloyd.
Foley<Sulzberger.
Szewczenk<Mason & H.
Weingart<Hancock.
Hedden<Warner.
Brown & Sharpe<U S Motor.
United Copper<Amalg.
Farrell<Mendelsohn.
New Flotion<Star.
Union S & S<Hall.
Parker<Soc Francaise, (2 acts.)
Kimball<Perkins.
Nicholas Power<Baird
Hill<Whalen & Martell.
Edison<Cont Chem Co.
Nye<Pathe Freres.
Aldrich<Manahan.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J.—Equity Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Irving Co<Twinlock.
McMillan Co<Irving Co.
Automik Co<Coward.
Cook<Auto P P Co.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

N Y Assets Realty<McKinnon.
Shaughnessy<Penn RR
McKinnon<Ala Secur.
Wagner<Kohn.
Same<Stallo.
St John<Int Mer Mar.
Fox<E Side M Stamp.
Same<Taylor.
Dolores Mines<Anderson.
Creston Co<same.
Slobadder<same.
Cuplick<Knick Ice.
McKenzie<Oceanic Co.
Offield<CNY.
United Roofing<Boomhower.
El Rays Co<Anderson
Dolores Co<same.
Creston Co<same.
Nipissing<Anderson.
U S< Esperanza Co.
Thomas<L & W Coal.
Connors<Oceanic Co.
Gildenhorn<Penn RR, (2.)
Marlotti<NY C RR.
Smith<N H RR.

Meltzer<Penn RR.
York<Bijou Circuit.
Eldwell<Elwell Rub.
Kerbaugh.
Marlotte<same.
Wushkov<L V Coal.
Uptegraff<Penn RR.
Varicks<Kelley.
Vanski<Cons Coal.
Goumis<Ramadell.
Ryan<Penn RR.
Ryan<Penn RR.
Lynch<Oceanic St Nav
Schwartz<I R T.
Reynolds<Penn R R.
Boland<L I R R.
N Y Life<Anderson
Ovavage<P & R Coal
Wickworth<NY, NH RR.
Baelts<same.
Weekworth<same.
Melsterer<C R R of N J
Donoghue<Oceanic St Nav.
Yulasz<Carnegie Steel
Finland<Ill Surety.
Ginocchio<Balletti.

Note.—Cases to be sent to Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Bldg. at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Dietz<Singer Sew Mu.

Note—Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Dayton Co<Bowman Co.

No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Post Office Building, July calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Western Dev<McKinnon.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy trial calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Max Kobre and Sarah Kobre.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Arline Cannon<Majestic.

Niag Motors & Mfg Co<Nettie.

Leh Val T<Trans 6.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M.

Disarge<
Jacob Dredger,
John M. Ferguson,
D. B. Briggs, Jr.,
E. F. Mittnight,
John S. Donovan,
Saleem P. Sakal,
Meuer Keeinman et al.
Motions.
Calleson Motor,
Barbara Koch et al.,
J. A. C. Morse,
East Brewing Co.,
Berkman & Miller,

Max Kobre and Moses Ginsberg.
Benjamin Elwin.
William J. Hazard.
Joseph Kaufman.
Benjamin Elwin.
Jacob Halperni and Harry Delfsch.
Abraham Kniman.
Emanuel Stern.
J. A. Greenfield.
Elect Chem Works.
Max Kobre and Sarah Kobre.
Clarence Hopkins.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
CNY Uvalde Asph<Cuba.
CNY<Matthews.
P L I R R Co<

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, Dowling, Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions.

Robinson<NY, NH RR
Tiern<Platt.
Rode<Panama RR.
Re Hartman.
Allerton<Rhineland Mach.
Rosenzweig<Raubitschek.
Garrison<Sun P & P.
Dundtsen<Remmel.
Roach<Lorence.

Richter<Kimmerle.
Dolphin<Pendleton.
People<Swift & Co.
Meighan<Rose.
Eager<Freunsdorf.
Fulton Tr<Phillips.
Hart<Cort.
De Cordova<Sanville.
Solomon<NY C RR.
Ammand<CNY,(2acts.)
Board<Board of Ed.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I. — Davis, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Canton.
Rose<Walsh.
Gen'l Elec<Bronx Pub.
Land<Hobson, (2 acts.)
Gaudet<Scheer.
Schmall<NJ Leatner.
Re F S Com, (East 146th St.)
Re Brown (Berg.)
Re Rutland SS Co Agency.
Re Schmuller.
Cavinata<Piccirilli.
Grodsky<Grousky.
Laurifari<Robertson.
Same<Anglo-Am Film.
Kramer<Coyle.
Kahl<Harrison & B.
Re Brown.
Re Same.
Wood<Hall & Co.
Re Fletcher.
Martin<New Trin L Aspinall.
Wood<Fisk.
Gluck<N Bk of N Hud.
Smith<Merrick.
Calhoun<Tuck.
Slade<Dominick.
Matter of Clarke.
Zadek<Olds, W & K.
Holstingh<Mach Fed Terra Cotta.
Richards<Dunn.
NY Orthopaedic Hosp<Cohn.
Campullu<BradleyCen.
Cetra<Same.
Creso<Same.
Maloney<Same.
Mc Gig<Henkelman<Spencer.
Cohen<Sirowitz.
Thomashefsky<Shefingold.
Bernheim<Bernheim.
Gruzenskie<Schreyer.

Crockett<Nicholson.
NY Life<Paterno Bros
Rothschild<Prager.
Pecorino<L'Araldo.
Brick<Cosby.
Re Broker, (St. Lawrence Av.)
Ehrlich<Levine.
Kaplan<Poll.
Chamberlain<Chamberlain.
McGillivray<McGillivray.
Fuller<Robinson.
Weaver<Quinn.
Sherman<Brodsky.
Re Conerl & Levison.
Merritt<Michaelson.
Gurney Heater<45th Realty.
Re Kelly, (Vanderbilt Av.)
Tietsort<Knapp.
Sawyer<Mossbacker.
Ree Rossbach.
Adams<Adams.
Lorraine Amus<Bell.
Niederlitz<Met Cas.
Starn<Mark Rty.
Schwartz<Silverstein.
Bond<Bond.
Nave<Nave.
Re Sloat. (Osterman.)
Post<Grismer.
Bienthal<Proctor.
People<Buzzuffi.
Vick<Fed Biscuit.
Polak<Bartek.
Ruth<Katz.
Lugerman<Rosenblum.
J Horseshoers' Union<Bayer.
Baby Show<Crowell Pub.
Manshekian<Knight.
Gimbernat<Gimbernat.

PART II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business. At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Orr<B & O RR.
Simon<Kinebel.
Staffieri<Staffieri.
Harlem<Harlem.
Wolfson Co<Jaffe.
Matthews<Matthews.
Deal<McElroy.
Geller<Geller.
Winer<Winer.

Stewart<Franchetti.
Brock<Poor. (4.)
London<London.
De Silva<De Silva.
Nave<Nave.
General calendar.
Garcewich<McGraw Realty.

UNDEFENDED MATRIMONIAL CALENDAR—

Jones,
Feyral,
Williams.
Weinstein,
Kohlicek,
Perry,
Berry,
Almeleh,
Klein,
Borosz,
Birdsall,
Stenersen,
Hashmatrai,
Adams,
Tiffany.
Weiss.
Davis,
Wolff.
Machesca,
Newman,
Waldman.
Vail,
Nacht.
Szalsak,
Meody,

Berman,
Norcross,
Reda,
Keller,
Haug,
Lauer.
Shepherd,
Deutsch,
Jutfreund,
Christopher,
Corse,
Dare,
Brandman,
Ginzberg,
Bailey,
Tilford,
Seymour,
Dalton,
Adams,
Dodge,
Brown,
Weinhandler,
Ferraro,
Secunda,
Mechtold.
Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J. Clear.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Newburger, J. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ins.—Re Craw.
Ins.—Nachman<Barrow.
Kaufman<Kosmos Eng
Kelso & Co<Johnson Drug Co.

Same<Ellis.
Henckel<Faile.
Littlefield<CNY.
Kridel<Von Reitzenstein.
Techt<Uris.

PART IX.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Title Guar. &c.<Pam. No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Case on—Sternberg<Heiland<Ill Surety.
Ginocchio<Balletti.

PART XVIII.—Gelsgerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hardin<Cohen.
Polak<Reed.
Roessie<Haisey.
Bumfeld<Marx.
Mech, &c. Bank<Price
Krauss<Kraft.

Asphalt Pay<CNY (2 acts.)
Bloodgood<Rosen.
Rulz<Iglesias (2 acts)
Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, Motion calendar:

Stanley May,
Hannah Michael,
Pinckney Marks,
Henry P Dunham,
Joseph Buellesbach,
David Lasser,
Hannah M. Hynes,
Klein, infants,
Daly, infants,
Charles M Campbell,
John H Harris,
Albert Frost,
Mary Hogge, &c,
Mary A Stone,
Rebecca Alexander,
Lloyd Wells,
Brady, infants,
Alice Flood,
John P Traendley,
Claire M Mulvaney,
Mary A Holoran,
Ann Wiley,
Ann Wiley,
Elizabeth Calvin,
William J O'Leary,
Henry P Dunham,
Pasquale Motolla,
Benjamin Perkins,
Benjamin Perkins,
Henry T Cutter,
Sarah F Sands,
Elias Lasser,
Oscar Bergh,
Daniel Rosendorf,
Christina Kronenberger,
William Josephowitz,
Alfred A Keller,
Margaret Ormsby,

S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Elizabeth S Kirby,
Samuel Sachs,
Gustave Setzer,
Salvatore Cipriano,
Antonio Paolo,
Vittorio Natali,
Gardiner Sherman,
Carrie Gunther,
Julius Clark,
Annie Zeller,
Clemens Muller,
Charles F Southmayd,
Margaret Johnston,
Jacob Fleischhauer,
Frank A Bochmann,
Frederick O Barton,
Philip J Sands,
Isaac P Martin,
Henry E Cleveland,
Samuel H Bishop,
Elizabeth C Sloman,
Sarah Oppenheimer,
George Cocks,
John H Rutherford,
Sylvestro Parciaspe.

Estates of:

William Champion,
Herbert Wickenheiser,
Adolph Holdermann,
Nathan Wetsheimer,
Solomon Goodman,
Charles C Wallis,
Raynolds, infants,

Wills for probate:

Margaret W Lauders,
Edward Sumeud,
Maria Dunn,
Annie Morrison,
Guiseppe Brunnelli,

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:15 A. M. Oct. term continued. Mary V McCuster.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Simpson<Jumel Garage.
Dembow<Shaff.
Valente<Vlogorito.
Loewenthal<McMahon
Ray<Montgomery Am.
Heine<Crulkshank.
Pitoeszila<Crimmins Con.
Herman<Birn's Exp.
Kelly<Berlin Con.
Horowitz<Levy.
Clemens Nat Bank<Avery, (2.)
Hooper<Bradley Con.
Gutfreund<Old M C Co
Murray<Cushman.
Salomon<London.
Raisin<Schechtman.
Barosh<Silverman.
Mayoke<Ehrlich, (2.)
Cherok<Barr.
Sperelazza<Casessa.
Panariza<same.
Sperelazza<same.
Lecoscio<same.

Stavanger, &c<Wm Hakker Co.
Gillespie<Story.
Freedman<Stutsky.
Berman<Sonnenberg.
Maynard<Gen Acc, &c
Blumberg<Cohen.
Gottlieb<Steeg.
Whitall<Strauss.
Fallanoff<Hyman & S
Yankelowitz<Fisher.
Meister<Busch Co.
Heidman<Freitag.
McElvaney<Murray.
Oakley<Pierce Co.
Goldman<Mendelsohn.
Winton M C Co<Schiff.
Lee<Sloan.
Siegfried<Smyth.
Reich<Holzhapfel.
Brill<U S C Bed.
Vittorri<Speimeca.
Cascia<Stehelin.
Youngstown G Co<U S Fid, &c.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Brennan<Libman Con.
Clark<Emass F & M.
Vogt<Belvedere.
Huckmeyer<NY Rys.
Rice<Rice.
Reilly<<NY Rys.
Weinstein<Knick Ice.
Geller<Int R T.
Gerstung<Hall.
Eisen<Boudouine.
Melnick<Gaffney.
Fuchs<Same.
Paciel<Asbestos<Metro Imp.
Germosky<BradleyCon
Kelly<Berlin Con.
Barry<NY Rys.
Adler<Liberman Dairy
Martel<Brannigan.
Baconly<Ocean Ac, &c.
Myers<Int R T.
Rank<Nat Slavonic.
Dalashinsky<Green.
Gutstein<Copper.
Boloschelo<Purcell & G

Krasnopolsky<Sidoitsky.
Rothstein<3 Av RR.
Shelnhuritz<Kass.
Somsack<Penn RR.
Ments<Doreman.
Foley<Foley.
Mary<NY Rys.
Stern<Schuck.
Soloterowsky<Cohen.
Brady<Fergigan.
Goodrich Scholem<Bradley Con.
Lawrence<Oestreicher.
Orchetsky<Hay Fdy.
Terragin<NY Rys.
O'Connor<NY Rys.
Alcohol Utilities<Hondin.
Tomlinson<Whitridge.
Sampel<Partos.
Binstock<Teitelbaum.
Wendhaus<Cohen.
Hirschman<Wangrow.
Schaefer<Shapiro.

Case on.

PART III.—Green, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kridel<Brukenfield.
Nichola<Palmer.
Polstein<Mager.
Polak<Countryline.
Lyon<Rose.
Rity Super<<Berlin, Flamneubaum<Schneider.
Finkler<Friedman.
Toback<Logowitz.

Axelrod<U S C Bed.
Peck Bro<White.
Cohen<Anglo Am &c Corp.
Goodman<Haley.
Smith<Horowitz.
Scott<Taylor.
Bolt<Silberman.
Henle<Schoewman.

The following cases will be passed for the day as of course without the necessity of counsel attending:

Amitur<Webber.
Brill<U S C Bed.
Masi<Lordi.
Solomon<Brooks.
Scher<Mainzoff.
Lapere<Freedman.
White<Akins.
NYC Car Adv<Reid.
Friedman<Silverman.
Kamarow<Rinson.
Kitsmyer<Oransky.
Rice<Bruckheim.
Willis<MacDowell.
Hoffman<Keith.
Kahler<Mass B, &c.
Plaza Oper Co<Reddy.
Blumberg<Levine.
Stone<Middleton.
Forward Assn<Sirrow Amuse Co.
Morningside Pk<Rothbach.
Western N Bank<Suderor.
Lein<Martin.
No 20 Midit Co<Encyclopedia Press.
W U Telegraph<Morris Park Est.

Levison<Toll.
Greenstein<Radow.
Alexander<Hepner Co's.
Wilson<Duncan.
Springer<Mareus.
Rottenberg<Greenberg
Tallanoff<Hyman & S.
Pitts<Green.
Kingden<Col Kk.
Lewis<Cohen.
Pringler<Allen.
Garner<Goodward.
Levy<Hagedorn Bros.
Gutter<Drukker.
Eggleston<Nat Tape.
Berg<Arcuto.
Nitoni<Passarelli.
Fletcher<Fisher.
Union Trac<Cheney, (2 acts).
Gulde<Higgins.
Maynard<Gen A F &c.
Moskowits<G'wish Bk.
Evans<Woodward.
Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Cohn<Durkin.
Schein<Trachtenberg.
Levy<Saltz.
Heyland<Mehler-Fulton.
Levy<W C R'ty Co.
E Gribbon & Sons<Jacoby.
Warner Godfrey<Geldman.
Fish<Horowitz.
Finke<Applegate.
Market<Pellas.
Hannon<Gervis.
Brukenfeld<Wechsler.
Neidert<C. R. & C. R.
Black & Boyd Mfg Co<Boomhower.
Connor<Loch.

Plymouth Rubber<Rosenberg.
Bachino<Mendets.
Di Biasi<Pizzo.
Tautin<US G Lodge.
I O F S I.
Times Sq Auto<Woods
Lewenthal<Wilstin.
Silver<New Simpson C
Harris<Boston Inv.
Same<Globe, &c, Co.
Same<Home Ins.
Same<Ins Co of Penn.
Same<People's N Ins.
Same<Western Ins.
Ocean Accident, &c, Co<Beck.
Van Rossum<Morgenstern.
Case on.

PART IV., Lynch, J., case on; Part V., Finalite, J., case on; Part VI., Schmuck, J., case on; Part VII., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII., Smith, J., clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Seamen's B'k for Sav.<Bertine—Livingston Platt. Tompkins<Lipman—Wm F Unger. Greenwich Sav Bank<Manzi—Wm C Arnold. Malbin<Gahn—Lawrence Greenbaum. Henry Morgenthau Co<Almeda Const. Co (3)—Roswell C Otheman. Higgins<Corn—James R Truesdale.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Burdsell<Kelly—Charles D. Donahue. Guaranty Trust C<Second Av RR Co—Sidney Harris.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Excelsior Sav Bank<Israel Lippmann—Ward Belknap. Excelsior Sav Bank<Israel Lippmann—Ward Belknap.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Butler<CNY.
Remington<Shults.
Kelsey<Douglas.
Voorhees<Unger.
Carley<Harper.
Ackerson<Bd of Supv.
Harper<City of Newburg.
Walling<Com Adv.
Conway<Naylor.

Re Malbone St (Stoddard).
Glasik<Bowery Sv Bk
Eisenhauser<Jones.
Tillinger<Tillinger.
Yonkers<City I Co.
Re McGinn.
Same.
Re Johnson.
Silverman<Hurowitz.
Re E 17 St.
Asburn<Asburn.
Same<Same.
Griffith<Glee.
People<Laster.
Flynn<Roache.
Knapp<Smith.
Yonkers<City I Co.
Stoopack<Feinstein.
L Union Painters<Flood Painters, &c.
Wallach Co<Rourke.
Mannarone<Palmieri.
Blanke<Scott.
Smith<Kothe.
Silverman<Hurowitz.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kapper, J.—Trials, at 10 A. M.

Vogt<Vogt.
Leyitt<Brasinsky.
Washington<Wash'n.
Ciuccio<Ciuccio.
Welk<Welk.
Sherman<Kramer Con.
Markgraf<Markgraf.
Epstein<Epstein.
Walcott<Walcott.
Dodge<Dodge.

Moore<Kinsey.
Bradshaw<Getz.
Kajkowski<Kajkowski
Stott<Swaim.
Johnson<Johnson.
Schaefer<Reiser.
Sackman Con<Rosenbaum.
Thomson<Lawyers T I

The reserved calendar for Nov. 12 will not be called until Monday, Nov. 16.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J. At 10 A. M.

Toomey<Nassau RR.
McTernan<C I & BRR
McGinney<Topkins.
Wolf<Bradley Con.
Kiley<C I & B RR.
Johnson<Nas R R.
Krzanowski<Nat Mfg.
Dunne<B H RR.
Hawkins<Fed Ltage & ano.
Rothwell<B H R R et al.
Hammer<Hay Fdy.
Davidson<Barrett.
Childers<Brook E D T.
Conass<Miller.
Daly<B H R R.
Landsness<Mills.

Rubbo<Mahnken Bld.
Hargett<Margarre.
Vondy<B, Q C & S RR.
Gabriel<Healy.
Elkein<C I & B R R.
Burton<Burton.
Goldberg<Blue Taxi.
McNulty<B H R R.
Glantz<Bregstein et al
Papandrea<Nas R R.
Guttieri<Bradley Con.
Tracy-Sullivan<B H R
O'Brien<Lissberger.
Haeffner<Keen.
Eberting<B, Q Co & S R R.
Frank<Murphy.
Riehl<Va Reel.

The following causes, if ready, will be passed:

Cullen<Gibbons et al.
Cusack<NY Rys.
Martamy<Gt At & P.
Burney<Lamps et al.
Ruderman<Bedoff.
Walker<NY Rys.
Horndahl<Colvin.
Flynn<McLoughlin & ano.
Hartfields<Geehan. Trucking.
Rougere<Atl Stevdg.
Bohrmann<Peltz et al.
Cloke<Nassau RR.
Walsh<C I & B R R & ano.
Hennesy<Nas R R.
Goldberg<Kampf & ano.
McGowan<Pitts Con.
Dearing<Transit Dev.
Hartnett<Gt At & P.
Casseberry<Sterck.
Goonan<B, Q Co & S R R.
Becker<B H R R.
Kennedy<C I & B RR.
Highest number reached. 4283.

Lockberg<B H R R.
Greene<Nas R R.
Gribbon-Cameron<L I R R.
B Church Society<B F K'garten Society.
Varone<NY, NH RR.
Farley<Williams Oven.
McFarland<B H R R.
Carlin<Wiman.
Ferrall<Nas R R.
Virginia<Chiarello Br.
Broad<Sheffield F'ms.
Ponte<Catholic Prot Co.
Madden<Ellas.
Kalisky<Georgia Bldg
Ferry<Dancik.
Witten<C Y Con R R
and Press Pub.
Juster<Mayer & ano.
Krach<N Y Con RR.
Holmes<B H R R.
Rossakoff<Nat R R.
Malley<Greenpoint.
Finnegan<Nas R R.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cooperman<Nas R R.
(case on.)
D'Alessio<Roggiero.
Sea Beach Iron Wks<Rosenberg.
McBride<Partridge Co

Action triable by court without a jury:

Skinner<M. C., and Parshelsky Bros<Temple Beth Emeth.
Brunetti<Sievers.
Schwartz<Stewart.
Richter<Knipe.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar:

Demarest<Carr.
Kaplan<Mirsky.
Hill<Coman.
Re Joffe.

Schorr<Johnson.
CNY<Barinsky.
Shafrin<Esserman.
Sundel<Rothenberg.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.

Case on—Van Doren<Amer Steel Barrel. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S. Contested will, Martha Spooner.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.

Shanker M Celling Co<Fort Masonry Co.
Sapirman<Foxvale Rity Co.
Council Wool Bldg Co.
Gehm<Arrigo & Co.
Guarino<Shereshsky.
Colarito<Rogers.
Marston<Frisbie.
Kerlan<Berg.
Weber<Union Ry.
McGuire<Heiman.
Strunsky<Union Ry.
Neuman<Dubin.
Thomson<Giordano.
Gehm<Arrigo Mfg.
Strunsky<Union Ry.
Zuelch<Jelinek.
Brook<Carucci.
Same<Same.
Kurz<Nesta Con.
Noach<Wolf.
Goldfarb<Union Ry.
Chenanie<Zimmer.
Benjamin<Met Pob Co.
Burke<NYC Int Ry.
Gavard<Freeman.
Carlson<Stephens.
Same<Same.
Scalise<Simbar Rlty.
Arnold<Conlon.

Same<Same.
Leavitt<Cuono.
Probst<Silverman.
Schilling<Harper.
Segal<Mulligan Con.
Tusco<Union Ry.
Torlento<Gerosa.
Korbin<I R T.
Hallbloom<Union Ry.
Stark<Same.
Kamaroff<Webster Market Co.
Rosenberg<U M Door.
Berkowitz<Lefkoff.
Sholler<Wenenche.
Grossman<Henser.
Schmitt<Union Ry.
Pugiesi<Galick.
Cotton<Rednowitz.
Fitzgerald<Wendover Stg & Van Co.
Greenfield<So Byd.
Corrigan<Carvel Co.
Pinto<Union Ry.
Dietz<Becker.
Silver<Stein.
Weiner<Tully Co.
Kopstein<Union Ry.
Beckman<Lallander (2 acts.)

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Brady, J. Rudolph Wallach Co<Maloney—John A. McEvesty.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Part I.—Case on. Part II.—Naturalizations.

Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, Nov. 16.

Highest number reached. 591.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CARLETON, BUKE, G., (Oct. 26). Realty, $45,000; personalty, $20,000; Clarice Carleton, widow, $25,000; sons, Sprague and Sanger, each $5,000; daughter, Hazel Tobey, $15,000; infant son, Buke, $25,000.

FRIEDERICK, VALENTINE, (Oct. 21). Personalty, $780; to daughter, Johanna Brown, $50; residue to daughter, Josephine Winger.

KRETH, MINNA, (No petition). Entire estate equally to children, Emma and Charles.

McQUINN, MICHAEL J., (July 18). All to relatives.

MELODY, PATRICK, (Nov. 6). Personalty, $9,500; ½ estate to Ellen Melody, widow; James Melody, nephew, $5,000; Mary and Elisabeth Mitchell, nieces, Peter Melody, brother, and Nellie Howard, each, $100; Bridget McKenney, sister, $300; Pastor of St. Patrick's R. C. Church, Mott St., Pastor of R. C. church in Capitagle, Ireland, each, $50 for masses; Thomas and John Gelle and Mary Melody, each, $5; residue to Annie Melody, niece.

MORISON, DAVID R., (Oct. 29). Realty, over $10,000; personalty, about $300. St. John's Hospital, Brklyn, and Hahnemann Hospital, each, $1,000; May Hanford, Marguerite Jordan, and Ida Parmly, nieces, each $500; George L. Parmly and Robert M. Gregory, nephews, each, $500; residue in trust equally for nieces, Margaret P. Hanford and Maude Chase.

PEARSON, GEORGE J., (Oct. 29). Personalty, about $12,000; all to widow, Anita Lodian Pearson.

SEAMAN, AUGUSTINE, (Oct. 28). Realty, about $10,000; personalty, about $10,000; all to Mary S. Berry, Emeline L. Seaman, and Frederick A. Seaman.

SPINNEY, HATTIE BUCK, (No petition). Entire estate, equally to son, Crosby Buck Spinney and husband, Wm. Rice Spinney.

VAN SAUN, MARY L. (Oct. 9). Personalty, $6,000; son, Graham L., $1,000; residue to husband, George M.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The run of dry storms has temporarily come to an end. Barometric depressions were central Thursday night over the mouth of the Rio Grande in Texas and over Eastern Iowa. Heavy rain has fallen in Texas, and light rain in Lower Michigan, and snow in Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

Temperature changes have been unimportant.

Rain is indicated Friday in the lake region and Upper Ohio Valley, and also in the Gulf States; the rain area will doubtless extend during Saturday into the Atlantic Coast States.

It will be colder in the Upper Mississippi Valley and lake region and the Ohio Valley. Storm warnings are displayed on the Middle Gulf States, also on Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and Erie.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts Friday and Saturday will be light west, becoming southeast Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, light east to northeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain Friday and Saturday, except fair in south portion Friday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday; rain Saturday.

New England—Cloudy Friday; Saturday, rain.

Western New York—Rain Friday, probably turning into snow, Saturday, snow and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M....	32	41	4 P. M....	46	52
6 A. M....	35	40	6 P. M....	43	50
9 A. M....	39	44	9 P. M....	42	48
12 M.....	45	50	11 P. M....	40	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43; at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature, 53 degrees, at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees, at 1:45 A. M.; Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.22 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:50—310 E. 75 St.; F. Meyer	Not given
2:20—271 Rivington St.; H. Katz	Slight
8:55—138 Ridge St.; J. Welsner	Slight
10:10—301 E. 21 St.; F. W. Fiastel	Slight
11:30—350 E. 119 St.; A. Ridner	$50
P. M.	
15:40—51 W. 22 St.; F. G. Shattuck	Slight
1:15—1,924 2d Av	Not given
2:15—408 W. 19 St.; Julius Anjadl	Slight
2:20—907 Trinity Av.; C. Morris	Slight
5:00—Pelham Parkway and Baychester Av.; N. Y. Central R. R.	Slight
6:00—St. Nicholas Av. and 183 St.; owner unknown	Slight
6:05—58 W. 135 St.; Illustrated Music Co.	Slight
7:45—818-820 E. 48 St.; Paper Novelty Manufacturing Co.	$50,000
8:35—2,421 8 Av.; J. Gerken	Slight
9:45—16-18 W. 136 St.; Mary English	Slight
10:15—957 Simpson St.; W. Bloon	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—1st Lt. L. H. Bauer, M. C., now in this city, to Wash'n Barracks temp. duty, and will stand relieved from that duty in time to avail himself of orders of Oct. 21.

Capt. L. Forster, Cav., on relief from present duties, to Ft. Leavenworth, temp. duty, then to Ft. Myer.

2d Lt. H. Gantz, 23 Inf., is attached to aviation section of Sig. C., at San Diego, Cal.

2d Lt. C. E. Whitside, 3 Cav., from that Cav. to Ft. Myer, Va.

C. A. C. promotions: G. F. Landers, from 1st Lt. to Col.; D. W. Ketcham, Major to Lt. Col.; A. C. Macgregor, Capt. to Major; W. T. Carpenter, 1st Lt. to Capt.; F. H. Miles, Jr., 2d Lt. to 1st Lt.; H. T. Pillans, 2d Lt. to 1st Lt., and R. B. Cocroft, 2d Lt. to 1st Lt.

Capt. W. L. Patterson, aviation officer, S. C., announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Sept. 17, and 2d Lt. S. W. Fitzhugh, Cav., announced on same duty from Nov. 6.

These M. C. officers for duty in Phpns and sail on dates furn.: Maj. P. C. Hutton, M. C., from Ft. Howard, Md., about March 5; 1st Lt. E. A. Farrow, M. R. C., Southern Dept. and Ft. Morgan, Ala., about March 5; 1st Lt. T. C. Walker, M. R. C., Ft. Rodman, Mass., about March 5; 1st Lt. L. J. C. Lepoidy, M. R. C., Presidio Arsenal, Cal., about Mar. 5.

These are relieved from duty in Phpn. Dept., about March 15, then to U. S. and report for further orders as specified in orders of Oct. 29; Maj. G. E. Bushnell, C., and 1st Lt. H. W. Stuckey, E. B. Maynard, and E. A. Anderson, M. R. C.

Maj. D. F. Duval, M. C., to Worcester, Mass, on business.

Maj. J. R. M. Taylor, inf., retired on account of disability.

1st Lt. J. R. Hall, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Logan, Col.

Maj. E. V. Bookmiller, 9 Inf., to Wash'n, D. C., and report to Army Retiring Board for examination.

Following are detailed as members of the Gen. Staff Corps: Lt. Col. W. H. Johnston, 26 Inf., and Maj. A. Moses, C. A. C.

Capt. W. H. Burt, 4 F. A., after course at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla., to Ft. D. Russell, Wyo., temp. duty. Thence to Ft. McDowell, Cal.

Capts. Oct. 3 as to Col. J. C. F. Tillson, 15 Inf., revoked.

Leaves: 1st Lt. V. L. Peterson, C. E., 1 month and 15 days; 2d Lt. M. F. Scanlon, 19 Inf., 1 month's ext.; Capt. A. S. Bowen, M. C., 2 months; Col. H. C. Hodges, Jr., 17 Inf., 7 days' ext.; 2d Lt. G. S. Gay, 1st F. A., 3 months.

Navy Orders.

Capt. E. H. Durell, Naval War College, to command the Connecticut.

Comdr. G. R. Marvell, Naval War College, to Bureau of Ord.

Lt. J. D. Willson, the Vestal, to Fore River Shipbldg. Co., Quincy, Mass., connection fitting out the Fulton and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns R. B. Hammes, the South Carolina, to 2 months' leave; W. S. Haas, the Georgia, to the Tonopah; F. A. Dgubin, to Fore River Shipbldg. Co., Quincy, Mass., and command

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Noteworthy Improvement—Open Trading Resumed in Unlisted Securities.

No other single day since the Stock Exchange was forced to close at the end of July on account of the war panic which swept over Europe brought proof as tangible as that afforded yesterday that the disorganization then brought about was coming to an end. It was a mere coincidence that open trading in unlisted securities was permitted on the very day when foreign exchange rates resumed a normal level, but the concurrence of those events yesterday combined to throw into high relief the very great improvement which has come about in the financial situation. The decline in exchange was so abrupt as to lead the market to assume the likelihood of a temporary rebound, but it was recognized that a very great change for the better had occurred and it was felt that the permanency of this change was reasonably well assured.

It was the news in connection with the latest call made upon the subscribers to the New York City note syndicate that payment could be made in Clearing House funds instead of in gold or in exchange which brought to light the fact that provision for this $14,000,000 installment had been made by the syndicate managers through the exchange market. That meant that to cover this sum no gold would have to be sent abroad. Further, the bankers had been able to accumulate a large amount of exchange which enable them not only to provide for the city's obligations, but also to sell a large amount of exchange for other purposes. The offerings were increased largely beyond the current demand for remittances by the attempted resale of a good deal of exchange which dealers had accumulated in anticipation of disposing of it to the subscribers to the city syndicate. How radically the exchange market improved is indicated by the fact that demand sterling sold as low as 4.86¾, which is a lower rate than that quoted at the same date in two out of the last five years. The day's decline carried sterling exchange far below the gold export point, and if the decline holds it will mean that we will be practically free of any new demands upon our gold supply.

That in itself is a great step in advance. Its collateral consequences hardly appear less important. The one serious obstacle which has appeared to exist in the way of resuming Stock Exchange trading has been the possibility that a large amount of foreign held American securities would be sold in this market and the proceeds sent abroad in the shape of gold exports. With the exchange market once solidly established at a level at which it would be much cheaper to buy bills of exchange than to send out gold the principal, if not the only serious difficulty in the way of reopening the Stock Exchange would be done away with. It has been many times suggested in Wall Street discussion since the Stock Exchange closed that a syndicate for the protection of the stock market should be organized whenever reopening was decided upon, and this suggestion was put in concrete form yesterday before the Investment Bankers' Association, who are now in convention at Philadelphia. The suggestion as proposed by the President of the association was that a syndicate in the amount of $250,000,000 be organized to purchase stocks and bonds. Whatever prospective necessity there was for such an arrangement was lessened by yesterday's developments.

In the curb trading final prices were in many instances higher than the opening quotations, and in some important issues higher than the closing prices of July 30. It is a matter of common knowledge that street trading in listed securities has increased and lately that market has shown unmistakable reflection of improvement in financial sentiment. Practically all of the stocks sufficiently active to be generally quoted in that market have risen considerably in recent days. The average closing bid price of twenty-eight stocks showed yesterday a net advance of ⅞ over the average closing bid price of the previous day.

Each day lately has brought some additional evidence of the easing money situation. A number of call loans were made yesterday at 5½ per cent. and exceptional loans were made as low as 5 per cent. Time loans have receded substantially under 6 per cent. and the best grades of commercial paper are now being quoted as low as 5½ per cent. In this movement the approaching establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks is no doubt playing a considerable part.

Preparations for the establishment of the new system are proceeding smoothly and today or tomorrow announcement is expected of the rate at which paper may be rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Banks. It seems plain that banks in the reserve centres will continue to make loans to correspondent banks throughout the country, but this business can hereafter be transacted with greater ease, owing to the reliance that can be placed upon the ability of the lending banks to rediscount bills which they have purchased, should occasion for doing so arise. But that will be only one of the advantages growing out of the new banking system which needs but to be conservatively and skillfully handled to bestow very great benefits upon the business of the country.

The ANNALIST, high-grade financial and commercial newspaper. Best authority on business progress throughout the world. Every Monday, 10c. by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money: New loans, 5@6 per cent., according to terms; standing loans, 6@8 per cent.

Time money, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty days to six months. Mercantile paper was quoted at 5½@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.88½	$4.86¾	$4.87⅝
Cable sterling	4.89¼	4.87½	4.88

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.87⅝	$4.88
Paris	5.15	5.13½
Berlin	.86⅝	.86½
Switzerland	5.20	5.19
Italy	5.40¼	5.39⅝
Holland	.40¼	.40⅜

New York Clearing House exchanges, $235,022,313; balances, $13,867,093; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $721,756.

The local banks lost $13,500,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 40c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, par; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, 93¾ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 5-16d, off 5-16d; in New York, 48¼c, off ⅝c.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	14	15	12¾	13½
Atlanta Refining	490	500	442	450
Borne-Scrymser	235	250	235	250
Buckeye Pipe Line	115	120	103	106
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	620	640	620	630
Colonial Oil	75	85	78	83
Continental Oil	210	220	210	220
Crescent Pipe Line	41	45	40	45
Cumb'land Pipe Line	51	57	48	53
Eureka Pipe Line	215	225	210	220
Galena-Signal Oil	165	170	160	165
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	142	148	142	146
Indiana Pipe Line	87	90	85	90
National Transit	32	35	31	33
New York Transit	205	215	200	210
Northern Pipe Line	77	82	74	77
Ohio Oil	159	162	157	159
Pierce Oil	13	18	13	14
Prairie Oil & Gas	360	375	340	350
Solar Refining	245	255	232	245
South. Penna. Oil	240	250	232	236
Southern Pipe Line	190	200	190	195
Southwest Pa. P. L.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	277	282	280	290
Standard Oil of Ind.	450	460	435	440
Standard Oil of Neb.	300	310	285	300
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	186	176	180
Stand. Oil of New Jer.	361	364	358	362
Standard Oil of Ohio	395	405	385	395
Standard Oil of Kan.	320	330	295	305
S. O. of Ken., new	240	255	230	240
Swan & Finch Co.	135	153	135	155
Union Tank Line	70	80	70	70
Vacuum Oil	175	180	170	175
Washington Oil	32	40	32	40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Hale & Norcross	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.35
Belcher	.75	Occidental Con.	.05
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.01
Caledonia	.35	Sag Belcher	.02
Challenge Con.	.03	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.04	Union Con.	.07
Crown Point	.28	Yellow Jacket	.32

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.65	Combina. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.67	Diam'field Daisy	.02
MacNamara	.02	Diam'field B-B	.02
Midway	.09	Florence	.31
Mispah Ext.	.19	Goldf. Con. Mines	.01
Montana	.38	Goldfield Merger	.18
North Star	.15	Jumbo Extension	.79
Rescue Eula	.06	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Ext.	2.55	Vernal	.04
Tono. Merger	.26	Nevada Hills	.23
West End	.55	Round Mountain	.28

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.28	Manhattan Con	.03
Booth	.03		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6½	7½	Jack Pot	6	7
Elkton	41	42	McKinney	39½	41½
El Paso	95	100	Old Gold	2	
Findlay		2	Portland	.103	104¾
Gold Dollar	2	3½	Vindicator	109¾	110¾
Isabella	11½	11¾	R. B. H.	2	4

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	5.25	4.90
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		5.20	4.90
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5		5.25	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4		5.38	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		5.15	4.85
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		6.00	5.00
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5		6.00	5.20
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	5.65	5.15
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5		5.20	4.80
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		5.15	4.85
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5		6.30	5.70
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.75	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½		5.20	4.80
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4	@4½	5.10	4.75
St. L. & S. F.	1914-'24	5		6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5		5.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5		5.50	5.00
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		5.25	4.90
Virginia Ry	1914-'19	5		5.88	5.12

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Aaron de Cordova was elected Vice President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday.

J. W. Prentiss has been elected a Governor of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms to succeed A. F. Turnbull, recently chosen as a Governor of the Stock Exchange to succeed Rudolph Keppler.

Renskorf, Lyon & Co. announced yesterday that they had installed direct wires to all present active security and commodity markets.

Theodore Pratt of the Standard Oil Company of New York was yesterday elected a member of the New York Metal Exchange.

The resignations of Leonard A. Dessar, Herbert A. Rosenfeld, and William A. Titus have been accepted by the New York Curb Association.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99¾	99¾	5.30
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	98¼	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.30
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1915	100¾	100¾	5.40
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1915	99¾	99¾	5.20
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	June 11, 1915	99½	99¾	5.65
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1915	98¾	99½	5.60
Chicago Elevated Rys., 5%	July, 1916		98	6.35
Consolidated Gas Co. 6%	June, 1915	100 9-16	100¼	4.50
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	97¼	98½	8.50
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	96¾	97½	7.65
Erie R. R., 5½%	Apr., 1917	98	98	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct., 1915	99¾	100¼	5.40
General Rubber Co., 4½%	July, 1915	98¾	99½	5.75
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	96	14.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 6%	Nov., 1915	99	99½	6.50
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb. 15, 1915	99¾	100	5.00
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	99	99	8.45
Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.	June, 1915	5.85	5.00	...
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	99	...	...
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Apr., 1915	...	99½	7.65
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	90	91	8.85
N. Y. & H. R. R., 6%	Apr., 1915	99¼	99¾	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 4½%	May, 1915	99	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R., 5%	Sept. 15, 1915	98¾	99	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	98	98¼	8.75
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 5%	May, 1915	98	97	13.25
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 23, 1915	99	100	5.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	98¾	98¾	4.92
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 5%	Mar., 1915	98¼	98	6.55
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Mar., 1916	99	99	5.85
Southern Railway, 5%	Feb., 1916	97½	99	5.85
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar., 1917	97	98¼	5.85
Sulzberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1916	98¼	99	6.65
Union Typewriter Co., 6%	Jan. 15, 1916	98	98¼	6.55
United Fruit Co., 6%	May, 1917	99¾	100¼	5.60
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50
New York City Notes.				
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	101	101¼	4.40
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1916	102¼	102¼	4.67
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103¼	103¾	4.60

HAS A ROCK ISLAND PLAN.

Amster Outlines His Views on Stock Distribution.

N. L. Amster made this statement yesterday to outline his position in respect to the proposed distribution of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway stock to the holders of Rock Island Railroad collateral trust bonds:

"The all-important point facing us (collateral bondholders, who are practically the stockholders,) is to get our stock without any 'ifs or ands,' and this can only be made feasible through instructing the Trustee to buy in the pledged stock at the foreclosure sale for the mortgage, and that the Trustee, and not the committee, distribute same among the bondholders upon presentation of their bonds plus cash covering our pro rata of Trustee and foreclosure expenses. In this way even those absent from the States, or who may not hear in time of this hasty foreclosure sale, would eventually receive their pro rata of the stock.

"The security involved in this foreclosure is different from the usual—this is not physical property, incapable of being split up, but stock certificates, capable of division into as many units as necessary. All my efforts have been, and are still, directed toward a fair and equal distribution of the equity back of our bonds without any 'strings' attached.

"I wish to state that there is absolutely no truth to the statements recently appearing in the press or otherwise, claiming that I have agreed to the Wallace Committee's plans or to deposit my bonds. There is only one condition under which I would cooperate with the Wallace Committee, and that is that all bondholders, whether deposited or not deposited, be treated equally and alike."

CALL IN $100,000,000 RESERVE DEPOSITS

Members Notified That New York Bank Will Be Ready on Monday.

URGED TO REMIT IN GOLD

Discount Rate on Commercial Paper Not Yet Determined by Board.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, sent letters last night to the 480 member banks notifying them that it would be ready to receive reserve deposits next Monday. The deposits will aggregate from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000.

It is impossible to determine the exact amounts in advance, as they are based on the deposits held by the member banks at the beginning of business next Monday. The member banks in this city are required to deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank seven-eighteenths of their total legal reserves, those in reserve cities three-fifteenths, and the others two-twelfths. The rest of the reserves are to be held partly in the vaults of the banks and partly in either their vaults or the Federal Reserve Bank at their option.

In his letter Gov. Strong recommends that the member banks transfer, at the time of making the deposit of their required reserves, as large a part of their optional reserves as may be convenient, thus avoiding the trouble of making daily transfers to and from the account as a result of the fluctuating deposits in the member banks. Members may draw at pleasure against their excess and optional reserve balances.

The large member banks in this city, it is announced, have signified their intention of transferring their reserves in gold coin or gold certificates of large denomination from their own vaults and all members are urged to deposit large certificates out of their vault reserves.

Every effort is being made by the Federal Reserve Board and by the Directors of the banks to have the banks make their payments in gold or gold certificates. The legal requirement is merely for the deposit of lawful money and the Reserve Bank may also receive, up to 50 per cent. of the amount payable, commercial paper eligible for rediscount under the regulations issued by the Federal Reserve Board on Wednesday.

The Board has not yet passed on the discount rates proposed by the governors of the twelve Reserve Banks, so that in the letter sent out last night it was impossible to name the terms on which commercial paper would be received in payment of reserve deposits. The letter said that the Reserve Bank would receive from them as reserve eligible paper to the amount to be determined later. Member banks desiring to rediscount paper as a part of their reserve deposits were asked to indicate the probable amounts desired when transmitting their cash deposits. A circular on this subject, it was stated, announcing the rates of discount to be established and the nature of the indorsements required, would be issued soon.

For handling the payments to begin on Monday the downtown banks have been called on to lend fifty experts from their forces. A board of work there will be used at the Federal Reserve Bank to take in the money sent there and ten at the Clearing House to receive the large payments from city banks. They will all be kept busy later transferring to the Clearing House the money turned in at the bank.

DISCOUNT RATES TO BE HIGH.

Reserve Board Will Act Today — Stock Exchange Reopening to Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Federal Reserve Board is to take up tomorrow morning the question of discount rates for the twelve regional banks, although announcement of the terms decided upon may not be made until the opening of the banks on Monday. The board was in session until a late hour this evening, going over the final details. The initial rates will be high.

Although Secretary McAdoo has made no official statement on the subject, it was learned today that he had no intention of disturbing at this time the $78,000,000 of Government funds on deposit with national banks. Under the Federal Reserve act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer these deposits to the regional banks. Mr. McAdoo has no wish to add to possible difficulties which may attend the inauguration of the new system and so will not withdraw Government funds until it is certain that their loss will not embarrass the holders.

At its meeting this morning the board acted favorably upon applications of Charleston, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., to be made reserve cities. The former was designated as a reserve city in the National Bank act. At the same time the board rejected similar applications from Tulsa, Okla., with 18,000 inhabitants, and Joplin, Mo., with 32,000. It has been decided that in future no cities with less than 100,000 population will be approved as reserve cities.

Discussion of the loan situation in New York City, with respect to the possible reopening of the Stock Exchange, has been tacitly put over until the problems connected with the opening and requiring immediate action have been cleared up. The board understands that under no circumstances will London attempt to resume dealings on its Exchanges until after Jan. 1, and unofficially it is the feeling here that if the London Exchange, with practically all of the facilities of the British Government back of it, cannot see its way to reopening this year, it is out of the question to think of resuming business in New York.

Loans on Stock Exchange collateral and other securities made by members of the New York Clearing House have been greatly reduced since July 30. The total still outstanding is understood to be about $200,000,000. This figure takes account of large sums loaned to firms not members of the Stock Exchange but holding stocks and bonds which were used for collateral for loans. The sentiment at the Treasury is that to reopen the New York Stock Exchange soon might invite disaster. An understanding has not yet been reached with Sir George Paish for common action by bankers and brokers in New York and London to avoid a shock from liquidation of European holdings of American securities when trading is resumed.

Retires More Emergency Cash.

The National Bank of Commerce retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday $3,200,000 of emergency currency, making $11,200,000 that it has retired altogether. The total retirements by New York banks up to date aggregate $47,291,370 out of about $133,000,000 taken out by them.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 10:

	Nov. 10.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$916,986	$4,852,419	$80,769,963
Ordinary	967,212	6,998,967	114,801,778
Corp. & in. tax.	14,121	121,821	8,593,402
Miscellaneous	89,620	879,477	29,519,954
Tot. receipts	1,987,941	12,852,686	233,885,098
Expenditures	2,422,853	20,599,451	282,724,228
Deficit	434,911	7,746,765	49,039,125

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Fri., except rain in extreme w. Sat., rain; light, variable winds, becoming s. e.

Ga.—Cloudy Fri.; probably rain in w. Sat., rain; increasing s. e. winds.

Fla.—Rain Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate s. to s. e. winds.

Ala.—Rain Fri. and probably Sat.; increasing s. e. winds.

Miss.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and colder; increasing s. e. winds.

La.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair; colder in n. w.; increasing s. e. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair in w., rain in e. Fri. Sat., fair; colder in n.; fresh s. winds, becoming n. Sat.

W. Tex. and Okla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and colder.

Ark.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and colder.

Tenn. and Ky.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair; colder in w.

Ohio—Rain Fri. Sat., fair, except snow along Lake Erie; colder; fresh s. e. winds, increasing and shifting to n. w.

Ind.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and colder; fresh s., shifting to w., winds.

Ill.—Showers Fri. Sat., fair and colder; increasing s., shifting to w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain in s., snow in n. Fri.; Sat., fair and colder; fresh s. winds along the lakes; strong e. to s. e. winds, becoming n. w.

Upper Mich.—Snow Fri. and along Lake Superior Sat.; fresh e. to n. e. winds, increasing and backing to n. w.

Wis.—Snow in n., rain and colder in s. Fri.; Sat., fair, fresh n. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair and colder Fri., except snow near Lake Superior. Sat. fair; fresh n. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair and colder Fri., preceded by rain in e. Sat. fair.

Mo.—Fair in n., shows in s. Fri. Sat. fair and colder.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair and colder Fri.; Sat. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair Fri.; Sat. unsettled.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Exporters took advantage of an early break in wheat yesterday to buy heavily again, although transactions were not equal to those of Wednesday, when about 2,000,000 bushels were taken. The business worked yesterday probably aggregated a little in excess of a million bushels. It was stimulated by the fact that prices broke a cent a bushel during the forenoon from the effects of liquidation and a lack of new outside support. The cash market here was firm, being quoted nominally c. i. f. Buffalo basis as follows: No. 2 red, $1.17¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.17¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.19½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.23¼.

The second day's trading in wheat on the Consolidated Exchange was even more active than the first day, when upward of half a million bushels for May delivery were said to have been negotiated. The attendance of brokers was again large. Opening at $1.31 1-16, May sold as high as $1.31⅝, as low as $1.30 3-16, and closed at $1.31½@$1.31⅝ bid.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	...	...	1.23¼	1.22⅝	.96 3-16
May	1.31	1.29½	1.31	1.30¼	.99

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.16	1.14⅛	1.15⅝	1.15¼	.86⅛
May	1.22⅝	1.21	1.22½	1.21⅝	.91

CORN.

The movement in corn was very similar to that in wheat, as the market advanced half a cent early, lost it, and then sold up practically a cent a bushel in the afternoon on reports that 200,000 bushels had been taken for export. Final prices of the day were ⅝c to ¾c net higher and practically top. No. 2 yellow corn in the local market was quoted at 85¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and Argentine prime at 78c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69¼	68¼	69¼	68⅜	69¼
May	72¼	71⅝	72¼	71½	70⅞

OATS.

The market for oats opened steady, and after a decline to the previous night's level advanced about ⅝c per bushel, closing at top and ½c net higher. Here cash oats were steady and unchanged as follows: Standard, 54@54½c; No. 2 white, 54½@55c; No. 3 white, 53⅝@54c; No. 4 white, 53@53½c; fancy clipped white, 55½@56½c; ordinary clipped white, 53½@54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	49⅞	49¼	49⅜	49¼	38⅛
May	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	53¼	42

PROVISIONS.

After opening higher on predictions of a smaller hog movement next week and commission house buying, provisions sagged off at midday in sympathy with grain. Buying was again resumed in the last hour, and prices responded quickly, sharing the late strength in grain, with final quotations top for the day. The arrivals at Kansas City were 18,000 hogs and at Omaha 9,100.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	10.60	10.50	10.57	10.45	10.90
May	10.70	10.62	10.70	10.62	11.07
Ribs—					
January	10.35	10.22	10.35	10.25	10.87
May	...	...	10.65	10.55	10.95
Pork—					
January	19.40	19.17	19.40	19.22	20.45
May	19.80	19.57	19.77	19.62	20.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

At the outset cottonseed oil showed considerable heaviness and declined quite sharply because of January liquidation and a small demand from consumers. At the lowest levels shorts bought freely, however, and as crude offerings did not develop the volume expected the market gradually hardened, becoming quite firm near the close, with final prices generally but 1 to 2 points net lower.

The range of contract prices follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	5.28@5.40	5.25
November	5.25	5.23	5.30@5.38	5.25
December	5.35	5.33	5.38@5.40	5.39
January	5.56	5.47	5.55@5.56	5.57
February	...	...	5.65@5.75	5.65
March	5.81	5.75	5.84@5.86	5.86
April	5.87	5.87	5.89@5.90	5.90
May	6.07	5.97	6.06@6.08	6.08
June	...	...	6.10@6.20	6.10

COTTON.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning to consider the date of reopening. It had been generally expected that the date would be fixed during the day, and the floor of the Exchange was well filled with members waiting for the official announcement, but there was said to be some delay in hearing from the attorneys who have been in charge of the legal phases of the agreements with the banking interests which are financing the corporation operations, and it was not until late in the day that the announcement of the special meeting was made.

The removal of the restriction against new selling in the Liverpool market was followed by a decline of 6¼ points in May-June contracts there this morning, or to within half a point of fixed minimum of 4.25d.

The market, as officially quoted at New Orleans, was 1-16c lower, but other markets were unchanged to 3-16c higher, with Houston relatively firm, while both Memphis and New Orleans reported a good spot demand, particularly for the lower grades, which are said to be of good color and staple this season.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again more or less unsettled. The easier tendency of war risks seemed in favor of importers, but so far as could be learned there was very little business with Brazil, while the local spot market remained quiet and without quotable change at 6¼c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s.

Sales of 30,500 bags were reported through the voluntary committee, including exchanges of December to July at 130 points. December contracts closed at 5.40 to 5.45c, March at 5.75 to 5.80c, May at 5.93 to 5.99c, and July at 6.70 to 6.75c. Liquidation of the old interest has become a little more active with the approach of the first December day, and local traders are somewhat more optimistic with reference to the possibility of reopening the market.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,445 pkgs. Demand less active and the market is very much quieter for all grades of fresh creamery. Prices without quotable change, but tone barely steady. Held creamery well sustained. Process and ladles firm. Packing stock doing better. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 30c; higher scoring lots, 30½c; firsts, 31@35c; seconds, 26@30c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 29½@32c; seconds, 26@29c; State dairy, finest 33@34c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 23@28c; process, extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, held, fine, 22c; current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,357 cases. The general market is quieter. There is still a shortage of uniformly fancy new laid eggs and these are nominally firm, with prompt sale for the few lots obtainable at firm prices. The range of sales shows no quotable change. Storage eggs are not moving at all freely, and the tone is somewhat unsettled. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per case, 39@41c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 27@32c; fresh and Fall gathered, undergrades, 22@26c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 21@22c; undergrades, 14@20c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 26c; firsts, charges paid, 24½@25½c; seconds, charges paid, 23@24c; undergrades, 18@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 55c defective, 40@52c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 38@52c; Western, gathered whites, 39@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 40@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@40c; near by, refrigerator, whites, 37@52c.

CURB SALES AGAIN

Transactions in Outside Securities, First Open Trading Since July 30, Show Many Advances.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 48,696 shares of stock. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 18,850, oils, 1,051, and mining, 28,795. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | High. |

NEW COTTON RULES OPPOSED BY BROKERS

Anti-Future Regulations Will Greatly Hamper Trading, They Declare at Hearing.

MAY PUT OFF REOPENING

Expected That Some Changes Will Be Made, But Law Will Prevent Hedging Through Liverpool.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Representatives of the New York Cotton Exchange offered numerous objections here today to the proposed regulations of cotton trading as drawn up by the Treasury and Agricultural Departments under the provisions of the Cotton Futures act of Aug. 18. A hearing for the benefit of producers, merchants, and bankers was held at the New National Museum by W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, both of whom were present at the opening. The attendance of persons who will be affected by the regulations was much smaller than had been expected, only three brokers taking part in the discussion, although 12,000 notices were sent to the trade.

Robert C. Cairns of Gwathmey & Co., A. B. Gwathmey, Jr., and E. K. Cone, President of the New York Cotton Exchange criticised a number of the proposed regulations, and asked for an interpretation of a number of others. It was evident that the brokers did not understand the law and that counsel for the departments did not understand the practices of the Cotton Exchanges, so that little apparent progress was made in clearing up the points at issue. The cotton men promised to reduce their objections to writing after further discussion of the law with fellow-brokers, and it is probable that a number of changes will be made.

President Cone said during the recess that fully 375,00 bales of cotton were now under contract with Liverpool, and that these could not be liquidated under the prevailing conditions. He and his fellow-brokers were apprehensive as to the effect of the new law on these contracts in the event of the existing situation being prolonged beyond Feb. 15, 1915, when the new law becomes operative.

It was the opinion of the representatives of the two departments that where the actual contracts as made were disposed of the prohibitive tax of 2 cents a pound called for would not be imposed, but that where the cotton was resold under new contracts the penalty would be exacted unless the seller made a contract in accordance with the requirements of the law. Most of this cotton was originally bought for January-February delivery and changed to May-June when the war broke out.

President Cone said that he expected the Cotton Exchange to be reopened for business within a few days, but that the terms of the new law were going to make trading difficult and would result in greatly reducing the volume of dealings.

Mr. Cairns, who spoke for the brokers, objected to requirements of contracts which would be exempt from the tax specifying that each bale would be deemed to weigh 500 pounds where weight was not given in the contract and providing that all tenders of cotton should give the full number of bales involved. He said that contracts could not specify weight, and that the old form of contract called for 50,000 pounds, meaning about 100 bales.

He also offered strong objections to the provision calling for the rejection of tinged, gin-cut, or water-packed cotton. Mr. Cairns said that in certain seasons it is almost impossible to prevent bailing of some damp and gin-cut cotton. He proposed as an alternative ruling that such cotton be accepted, but valued one grade lower. He also asked that contracts specifying weight allow for a variation of 1 per cent., as is the present custom.

Imposition of the penalty of 2 cents a pound on orders transmitted by a person within the United States for future cotton and executed on a foreign Exchange was objected to by Mr. Cairns as absurd. He said that this provision obviously was designed to prevent any trading through Liverpool and that it would throw a heavy burden on the American Exchanges by prohibiting the existing custom of buying contracts here and hedging against them in Liverpool. He said that this regulation would depress the price of contracts in this country, since Liverpool could not be expected to make contracts under the terms of the American law. Counsel said that this provision was a part of the law and could not be changed by the regulations.

It was promised that the regulation requiring Boards of Trade and Exchanges to keep a record of all transactions for inspection by the Internal Revenue officers would be changed to read "members of Boards of Trade and Exchanges." The department officials who drew the regulations were not aware that the Exchange was not a party to sales made on the floor.

"We desire to open the Exchange and to get matters in shape to open soon," said Mr. Cairns. "There are certain things in these regulations which will keep us closed for a long time unless they are straightened out."

DENY LEHIGH MONOPOLY.

Counsel for Railroad and Coal Companies Sum Up in U. S. Court.

Major W. F. Wheaton, counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, summing up yesterday in the Federal District Court described as ridiculous the Government's contention that the railroad had intended to suppress competition by its purchase of the stock of the coal companies.

E. H. Boles, general solicitor of the Lehigh Valley, denied that the figures would permit of any accusation of monopoly. Moreover, the ownership by the railroad of the stock of the coal company and Coxe Brothers & Co. did not violate the Sherman law, as they were not engaged in interstate commerce, but sold their coal at the mines. He asserted that the Coal Sales Company had seven healthy competitors and that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company had keen competition in its anthracite trade from other companies.

Judge Hough took the papers and reserved decision.

TO HELP FRENCH BROKERS.

Bank of France Offers to Release 40 Per Cent. of Contango Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—It is now officially announced that the Banque de France has made an offer to the agents de change to advance a sufficient amount to release 40 per cent. of the contango money locked up by reason of the postponed July settlement.

The arrangement is inspired by that made by the Bank of England with the Stock Exchange, except that the French bank asks for more guarantees than is the case in London.

Its offer has none the less been accepted in principle by the Bourse executive, but will not become effective until ratified by a special meeting of the Chambre Syndicale des Agents de Change.

The Coulisse (curb market) has authorized its Managing Committee to convert the whole of its guarantee funds, amounting to 11,000,000 francs in all, into the national defense bonds now being issued by the French Government.

AUSTRIA TO PAY OFF BONDS.

Report of Renewal of Six Per Cents Denied by Vienna Foreign Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Dispatches from the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office to the embassy here today denied a rumor that a renewal of the Government's 6 per cent. treasury bonds was being made. The Foreign Secretary cabled, in part:

"Information from New York that the Austro-Hungarian Government is negotiating with banks in that city relative to a renewal of the 6 per cent. treasury bonds for $12,500,000 is absolutely false, as reimbursements of the second installment, payable Jan. 1, 1915, is provided."

VENICE, Nov. 12.—Extraordinary efforts are being put forward in Austria-Hungary to secure the successful flotation of new war loans. The Emperor himself has taken the unprecedented step of ordering a large sum of money from his private purse invested equally in the Austrian and Hungarian issues. Convents and other ecclesiastical foundations have agreed to take large allotments, and several municipalities are doing the same.

The agricultural associations in Hungary have united in an appeal to the agrarians to return some part of the great profits they have made from the war by participation in the new loans.

Meanwhile the general commercial situation is reported to be steadily growing worse and the newspapers are publishing daily lists of firms which have been placed under official supervision.

Austrian manufacturers are finding increasing difficulty in procuring raw materials from abroad. Neutral States constantly are restricting the classes of wares permitted to be exported.

Rumania has just added petroleum to the prohibited list. This creates a serious situation for Austria, since the Russian occupation of Galicia has interfered greatly with the working of the oil wells there. For weeks past it has been virtually impossible for private persons to obtain gasoline for automobiles.

The cholera cases are steadily increasing in number in Vienna. On Monday twenty-nine cases were reported.

CIGARETTE DUTIES

Fixed on Values at Place of Shipment, Not of Origin.

Importers of cigarettes who recently put into operation a new plan to secure lower duty on these articles are meeting with a rather discouraging reception at the hands of the local customs officials. From information received here by special agents of the Treasury Department abroad it appears that handlers of cigarettes in England have been importing large quantities of the goods from Turkey and other countries and entering them in bond in order to avoid the British duties.

The cigarettes have then been shipped from points in the United Kingdom to this country, invoiced at the market prices prevailing in Turkey, for example. As the market value for the cigarettes is higher in England than in Turkey, importers here for some time have been paying duty on the Turkish valuations. In addition the handlers of the goods in the British Isles saved the payment of British duties by entering the cigarettes in bond and then withdrawing them for exportation to this country.

Acting on information from abroad, the local customs authorities are now demanding that cigarettes brought to the United Kingdom, entered in bond, and then re-exported to the United States pay duty on the basis of the British market value rather than the Turkish price. Collector Malone is now exacting duty on the British market price, with the result that many appeals for reappraisement are being made by importers to the Board of United States General Appraisers.

One of these cases decided yesterday by Judge McClelland, sitting as a single General Appraiser, involved cigarettes shipped to importers in this city by Duncan & Co., Glasgow. These cigarettes, although of Turkish origin, were withdrawn from British bonded warehouses. They were invoiced at 72 shillings 6 pence per 1,000. Collector Malone exacted duty on the British selling prices current at the time of exportation. At the conclusion of a hearing yesterday, Judge McClelland affirmed the action of the customs officials, and holds that the cigarettes are properly dutiable at a valuation of 90 shillings per 1,000 cigarettes.

COTTON LOAN FUND IS CALLED ILLEGAL

John R. Dos Passos Says Federal Officials Cannot Administer It.

VIOLATES ANTI-TRUST LAW

Criticises Attorney General for Calling Plan Valid in Advance of Actual Litigation.

John R. Dos Passos, the eminent lawyer, has written an elaborate opinion as to the legality of the Cotton Loan Fund of $135,000,000. He reviews all the points and he concludes upon all grounds against its legality. The opinion is summarized as follows:

First—He asserts that the Government of the United States can have no direct interest in this subject under its Constitution and laws until a question arises as to whether the plan is valid under the anti-trust laws, and that it is premature and unprecedented for the Executive and Attorney General to give their views in advance of any actual litigation.

Second—He claims that the fund which is to be administered under the direction of a Central Committee to be composed of the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board cannot be carried out; that the members of the Reserve Board have no right to enter into this business, being confined to their duties specially defined by the act creating them, it having been explicitly provided that the five members (outside of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller,) "shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Reserve Board," and that an attempt to administer the affairs of a financial private copartnership in which the Government is not and cannot be interested—would constitute an abandonment of their legitimate functions. So far, therefore, as they are concerned the plan must be abandoned, the opinion says.

Third—It states that the purpose of the Cotton Loan Fund is to sustain the price of cotton and to keep it from the public, which is interested in buying cotton as cheaply as possible; that it withdraws so much cotton from the market and fixes the minimum price at 6 cents a pound, and, therefore, is contrary to the Anti-trust laws. He cites the case of Joint Traffic Association, where the subject involved was an agreement between railroads, which formed an association among themselves, the paper establishing it being designated as a gentlemen's agreement, wherein it was specifically provided that the agreement should never be construed to permit the violation of the Interstate Commerce Law, and it was further provided that the managers should co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission to secure stability and uniformity in rates.

It was sought, by introducing the government officials in the plan, to overcome all objections—just as it is here attempted to use the members of the Federal Reserve Board. The clothes of respectability cannot conceal fundamental legal defects, and the Supreme Court of the United States held the plan illegal. Mr. Dos Passos further asserts that this Cotton Fund scheme would probably be illegal at common law as constituting the engrossing of necessaries.

Fourth—He is of the opinion that no national bank can subscribe to this fund; that it is a financial copartnership with all the restrictions arising from such an association, and that it is no different in effect from an attempt on the part of the national banks to subscribe for stock in a corporation, the Class A subscribers receiving on payment of a subscription a participation certificate, which is transferable on the books of the committee specifying the terms under which the "owner will be entitled to share in the distribution of the moneys realized from the loans made from the fund created."

The Supreme Court of the United States has frequently held that national banks have no powers except those expressly conferred upon them, and that their purchase of shares in corporations, and consequently a participation in a scheme by which they part with money of the stockholders in an enterprise which is purely speculative, is illegal and prohibited. Besides the capital would be subjected to national taxation. He concludes that the scheme is both visionary and prohibitive, and that it is incapable of practical execution on its present lines.

COTTON 'CHANGE ALL READY.

Governors Expected to Announce Reopening Date Today.

All but minor details have been arranged for reopening the Cotton Exchange. Many members were on the floor yesterday, expecting announcement of the date, but the Governors did not act. It is believed that next Monday will be the day, as has been predicted for a fortnight, and that the Governing Committee will act today.

President Cone was in Washington yesterday and E. M. Weld, Chairman of the Conference Committee, was at home with a cold. Their absence was probably the reason the Governors did not meet.

Mr. Cone and a committee of members attended a conference of cotton men with the secretary of agriculture over the application of the new futures law to trading on the Exchanges.

It has been decided to put into operation the Government standards for grading cotton immediately in place of those previously employed.

As reflected by the market for Cotton Exchange seats the cotton business appeared yesterday to be looking up. The bid price rose from $7,500, a figure announced earlier in the week, to $8,000 with no offerings. The last sale was at $7,000 made last month.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Sales.	Price.
New Orleans	1,810	7½c
Galveston	2,113	7¾c
Mobile	25	7½c
Savannah	3,238	7¾c
Charleston	None	7¼c
Wilmington	None	7¼c
Norfolk	371	7¾c
Memphis	5,200	7c
Augusta	1,954	7¾c
Houston	2,411	7¾c
Dallas	9,068	7½c

Austria Wants Sumatra Tobacco.

The local tobacco importing trade that handles Sumatra stock is about to feel the effects of what war has not done. With this tobacco in none too large supply and the Amsterdam Fall inscriptions indefinitely postponed, there has been a great rush here on the part of the cigar manufacturers to cover themselves on this wrapper and similar activity on the part of the importers in an endeavor to buy more to sell to their customers. With the leading European markets disrupted by the war, there was a feeling that the sailing would be more or less smooth for American importers who were trying to replenish their holdings, but a report has reached this city that the Austrian People, or Government tobacco syndicate, has entered the market for a large amount of Sumatra leaf, which will necessarily diminish the amount available for purchase for the American market. The failure of the war to fill the Austrian demand for this tobacco came as a big surprise to importers here.

Millinery Trade is Quiet.

There is not much doing in the local millinery trade at the moment, aside from a heavy run on eighteen-inch velvets in sand and putty shades. These goods are being made up into shapes for wear with the popular garments of the same shades. There is also some demand for red velvet in the same width. Large sailors are leading in the small business that is being done in shapes, and there is little prospect for a call for small shapes again until the weather gets cold enough to make fur hats the vogue. Just now there is no call at all for fur headgear, and even the demand for fur trimmings has fallen off. Feathers are also quiet, but there is quite a demand reported for boutonniere trimmings. Metal-edged ribbons are favored to some extent, but they are by no means as popular as they were earlier in the season.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Annalist, every Monday. Authoritative articles on general economic conditions, on finance and commerce, full and reliable lists of stocks and bonds, and charts showing variations in the cost of living. Ten cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York City. —Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¼@6% per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..5¼@6% " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Some Queer Names for Things.

Dealers in dressmakers' supplies are not far removed this season, at least so far as names are concerned, from dealers in building supplies and fruits. Sand and putty silks are in great demand, and not far behind is the call for a shade known as graphite. To some the shade that was once biscuit is now plaster, which leaves cement about the only neglected item in the list. Also, to honor the fruit business, there is a shade of purple called grape, while others bear the name of apple green and plum. There is some talk, too, of changing tête de negre (or "nigger" brown) to chocolate, which ought to be encouraging to makers of sweets.

Holding Buyers to Orders.

Varied excuses are offered to dress-goods factors by buyers to explain a cancellation, but the selling agents are not disposed to accept them. In some cases, when the sellers insist on shipping goods after they have been canceled, the buyer will write a letter stating that the merchandise is delivered at the risk of the mill. This statement is made in the hope that the mill agent will be afraid to ship the goods because of the possibility of his customer falling. The hope, however, has not much chance of being realized under present circumstances, as the sellers believe that no house, unless able to ride out the storm, would thus set rumors afloat concerning its financial responsibility.

The Raw Silk Summary.

Reports from the Italian raw-silk market show it to be indifferent, there being very little demand for such silks at present. Prices quoted by the different reelers are far apart, producers of the better grades of silks being inclined to follow the decline with reluctance. The Yokohama market is reported quiet but steady in cables to H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city. Sales for the week there amounted to 3,600 bales, stocks standing at 25,000 bales. Canton continues dull and featureless. Shanghai reports an improved demand for yarn filatures, prices of which have advanced during the week. Tsatlee sorts are quiet but steady, and there is little life to the demand for tussahs. The sentiment is better in this market, and there has been a fairly active business this week in steam filatures. On the whole, prices are showing greater steadiness than for some time past.

First Uniform Cloth Order.

The first contract for uniform cloth has been placed in this market. The material is to be made up for the French Government and delivery will be made by the middle of next month. It is understood the amount involved is not very large, and the mills which have obtained the order have only part of their looms engaged on this business. The reason assigned for the action of the French Government in placing the order here instead of in England, where the mills are reported to be perfectly capable of taking care of such business, is said to have been the need of getting the goods quickly. Even the mills that received the contract are not, it is said, anticipating much profit in this line because of the big advantage which the English mills have both in point of number and low labor cost. A contract for army blankets is being completed by the mills which have received the order for uniform cloth.

Some Inquiry for Tartans.

A revival of interest in tartans is noted in the men's wear primary market. While the amount of this business in the aggregate is not large, it may be said to feature a demand which is otherwise very colorless and dull. Gray mixtures are thought well of for Spring, and it is predicted that further development may be expected along this line. In initial business for the Spring there is very little being done, and the effect of the popularity accorded beach cloths is beginning to be noted. Some clothiers who do a large business in the South report that, with very little loss or inconvenience, they could dispense entirely with the woolen end of their lines. The cold weather has induced a slight demand for overcoatings on the balmacaan order, but on the whole the market is very inactive.

Expect to Get Paris Models.

There is a feeling among wholesalers of millinery in this city that they stand a better chance of getting Spring models from Paris than do the makers of ready-to-wear garments. In fact, some of them anticipate no trouble at all in getting models and trimmings through. The only wonderment is regarding the kind and amount of colored materials and trimmings the French factories will be able to turn out, for it is said that there is practically the same trouble in getting adequate supplies of dyestuffs there that there has been here of late. In addition to this, the war has made the supply of labor short in those dyehouses which are not suffering from lack of coloring materials. Some of the larger wholesale buyers are now on their way to Paris, and, barring a German siege, they expect to bring back a good complement of new French ideas in headgear.

Twenty Uniforms for Every Man.

In his search for foreign army contracts the selling agent for a woolen mill was told by an ex-Austrian army officer that Germany before the war started, had on hand twenty uniforms for every man which she was to place in the field in event of war. From this statement it would appear that the chances of getting an order from Germans are very slim. The mill representatives are beginning to think that they stand about an equal chance of obtaining business from the other belligerent nations since England's manufacturing industry is very little affected. The interest which the mill agents have manifested in army contracts has reacted to their own detriment. Raw wool and shoddy prices have manifested a tendency decidedly upward as a result of this talk of foreign business which, however, has not materialized in the quantity anticipated or near it.

South American Trade Talks.

Manufacturers and representatives of the different Boards of Trade and manufacturing associations in the territory served by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company will be its guests at a South American trade conference which will be held in Boston the first week in December. The object of the meeting is to secure such information and advice as will be helpful at this time to New England trade interests. A luncheon will be given, following which there will be addresses by several well-posted speakers, including the following: Edward A. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; William A. Read, Latin American trade expert of the Pan-American Union; V. Gonzales of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Mr. Reis, head of the foreign department of the National City Bank. It is planned to follow the addresses with a general discussion of the South American trade situation.

Printcloths a Little Easier.

There was a fair demand for printcloths here yesterday, and a slight easiness developed in the prices asked for some constructions. There was a good demand for 39-inch 72-76s for near-by delivery at 5 cents, and some call for 38½-inch 60-48s for similar delivery at 3¾ cents. On 38½-inch 64-60s a large business was done at 3¾ cents for delivery through the remainder of this year and the first half of next, the goods coming from both Eastern and Southern mills. Heavy buying of sheetings by the bag manufacturers was the feature of gray goods trading, however, they having taken several million yards yesterday for delivery during the first six months of next year. The prices at which the goods moved were on the basis of recent quotations. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-58s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-in., 64-64s	3 15-16c	27-inch, 64-60s	2 9-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

THOMAS J. TAYLOR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Thomas J. Taylor Company, dealer in human hair goods and combs at 37 Union Square.

PHILIP TERRY, manufacturer of dresses and skirts at 510 Sixth Avenue, has assigned to Phenus Hessler. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him. Liabilities are $10,000.

HOWARD C. ROBINSON of Garrison, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $42,623 and assets $10,000 in worthless stocks.

HIGGINS & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Higgins & Co., dealers in millinery at 12 East Thirty-third Street, with permission to continue business for ten days.

LEVIN & MINKOFF.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy, filed on Oct. 24, against Levin & Minkoff, wholesale dealers in women's hats at 22 Bond St., on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

EVANS & ROSENGARTEN, clothing manufacturers at 101 Crosby Street, have made an assignment to Charles E. Sigler.

LOUIS CANTOR, trading as Cantor Clothes Shop at 2,104 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Arthur N. Harris.

PINCO & NEIGLER.—Louis Pinco and Morris Neigler, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 151 West Eighteenth Street, have made an assignment to Nathan M. Hutner.

HARRY BROD, dealer in clothing and furnishing goods at 592 Ninth Avenue, this city, and at 3,211 Jamaica Avenue, Queens County, has made an assignment to Joseph Newman.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Albany Model, Inc., a cloak and garment store at Albany; involuntary petition; liabilities over $10,000; assets $8,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Nov. 12, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alpert, Max—Atlantic Fruit Distributors, Inc., $142.
Anglo American Film Corp.—U. S. Printing & Lithographing Co., $241.
Almstead, Morris J.—G. W. Faber, Inc., $177.
Aquehonga Amusement Co., Inc.—M. Behrer, $801.
Ackerman, Emanuel M.—B. Pollshook, $1,821.
Bischof, Guido—J. Rackow, $214.
Banker, Herman—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., $240.
Brooklyn Embroidery and Apron Mfg. Co., Inc., and Irwin Gutman—D. Ullman, $254.
Baron, Harry—City of New York, $1,083.
Bloch, Joseph—J. H. Selg, $249.
Burt, Benjamin H.—P. T. Kick, $274.
Bassett, Blanche A.—J. Goldfinger, $188.
Bon Durany Dana—T. F. Farrell, $173.
Breitenbach, John—Beadleston & Woers, $207.
Beth David Hospital—Mutual Life Ins. Co., $2,579.
Brown, Geo. L.—A. Antonelli, $400.
Carreto, Sabatore—Borden's Condensed Milk Co., $264.
Collier, Chas. M.—J. F. De Bean, $314.
Curtis, Wm. B.—David Wells Sons Lithographic Co., $459.
Carhartt, Hamilton—L. Sherry, $1,517.
Carroll, Pierre G.—Manhattan Club, $298.
Campbell, Peter P.—Ebling Brewing Co., $121.
Ducker Co.—Henry I. Cain & Co., $648.
De Rosa, Frank—M. Prinstein, $894.
Devaney, James and Edward Coughlan—J. D. Smith, $367.
Dohrmann, Fred—W. W. Cole, $859.
E. Giordano Co.—J. H. Monteath Co., $711.
Ferrara, Antonio, Pasquale Miehle and Joseph Morone—C. F. Kayser, $317.
Fleischer, Henry, and Yetta Feldman—B. Schneider, $182.
Goldfarb, Israel—Forest Box and Lumber Co., $444.
Gerdon, Alexander—North River Ins. Co. of New York, costs, $118.
Giaminoto, Raphael—Z. Berkowitts, $1,001.
Gilbert Metals Selling Co.—McCullough Iron Co., $1,783.
Grossweiner, Mark L., or Max—S. Brookstone, et al, $1,165.
Goldman, Max—M. Berkman, $119.
Hendrickson, Ruth B.—E. R. Driggs, $541.
Hoffman, George—P. Livingston, $485.
Herr, Noah C.—La Hacienda Co., $103.
Haston, Wallace R., and Harry—S. Cohn, $541.
Hobbs, Lillian—Hollanan Dry Goods Co., Inc., $128.
Hoffman, Emma—L. Hill, et al, $120.
Haight, Helen D. W.—H. Katz, et al, $4,616.
Hudson Building—Mutual Life Ins. Co., $15,069.
Interstate Milk and Cream Co., Inc.—Remsen Milk and Cream Co., $17,865.
Same—Trenton Milk and Cream Co., $14,721.
Ireland, John De C.—F. H. Robinson, et al, $4,471.
Johnson, John A.—Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co., $196.
J. Keyrouze, Inc.—F. J. Britt, et al, $357.
Kaufman, Morris, and Morris Kowalsky—H. Blecher, $109.
Kotzen, Louis—S. G. Katzen, $964.
Kaufman, Yetta—P. Polusky, costs, $108.
Kirby, Thomas—J. T. Paterson, $408.
Keoplick, Abraham—J. Mazin, $102.
Kamber, Julius—H. Neustadt, $3,902.
Keyrouze, Joseph V.—F. J. Britt, $535.
Lamport, Albert C., administrator—M. C. Bradley, costs, $115.
Lotz, George A., Jr.—J. Steinman, $165.
Lynch, Edw. N.—J. Fay, $483.
Levin, Max L.—W. S. Devery, $157.
Loesberg, Jacob P.—Smith Premier Typewriter Co., $1,451.
Levy, Rosie—J. Levy, $1,462.
Levitas, Henry—Matado Realty Co., $169.
Le Fevre, Josiah P.—C. Karsh, $115.
Ludlow, Margaret—Germania Life Insurance Co., $918.
Meadows, Thomas C., and Harvey C. Sickler—West Side Bank, $1,878.
Muldoon Underwear Co. and Jessie L. Cook, administratrix—Frank A. Munsey Co., $1,663.
Moffett, James H.—440 Fourth Avenue Corp., $152.
Mayer, Clara—Matado Realty Co., Inc., $199.
Mackay, George D.—Pine Street Co., $493.
Munro, Henrietta E. and Henry—Burns Brothers, $361.
Meyerowitz, David—M. Breckner, $117.
Manheim, William F.—C. E. Clifford, Inc., $122.
Muller, Joseph H. S.—F. G. Snyder, $569.
Maiorani, Felix—P. Pastene & Co., Inc., $136.
Mueller, Arthur—E. McCreary, $245.
Mathewson, George B.—A. B. Cordner, $433.
Nane—Sane, $181.
Morrell, Harrie H. and Louis T.—J. M. Ferris Co., Inc., $153.
Murray Brothers Co.—Goodwin Sand and Gravel Co., $888.
Mendelson, Mollie, administratrix—N. Y. Egg Yolk Mfg. Co., costs, $107.
N. J. Clay Products Co.—D. S. Plummer, $597.
Paul, Katherine—Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co. of N. Y., $145.
Quagliotti, Frank—J. Ravotto, $127.
Paterson, Constance—W. J. Ehrich, $119.
Panetta, Salvatore—T. Tedesco, $223.
Potter, Emily H.—E. L. Gallagher, $489.
Pritchard, Thomas R.—C. Modry, $306.
Rice, Peter—Howell Demorest Co., $102.
Rogers, Harris—N. Ehrmann, $2,988.
Rohr, Raymond F.—M. Sherman, $1,980.
Rice, Peter—Howell Demorest Co., $102.
Redner, Esther—F. Rosenberg, $200.
Rinando, Carmela, administrator—D. C. Weiks & Son, costs, $107.
Shyev, Joseph—L. F. Strauss et al., $280.
Schloss, Harry B.—C. A. Strouse et al., $1,170.
S. L. Levine & Co., Inc.—R. Peck, $250.
Sullivan, Patrick H.—E. B. Tull, $611.
Stambough, Charles C.—National Cash Register Co., $102.
Sheridan, William P.—T. J. McLaughlin, costs, $109.
Standard Meter Co.—H. J. Suydam, $824.
Sachers, R. Julian, and Mary Z. Shapiro—C. J. Edwards, $262.
Stois, George—American Savings Bank; July 10, 1901, (canceled,) $2,808.
Same—Same; July 19, 1901, (canceled,) $1,854.
Same—Same; July 8, 1903, (canceled,) $126.

In Bronx County.

Alimento, Biagio—S. Swift; March 26, 1914, $169.
Cipriani Realty and Const'n Co.—Tenement House Dept., CNY, $262.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

Allers, Henry W., Jr.—Wotherspoon Plaster Mills, Inc.; April 3, 1914, $165.
A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—P. Gurian; Aug. 25, 1914, $131.
Alimento, Biagio or Bernard—S. Swift; March 20, 1914, $169.
Cayr, Edward E.—L. A. Grosso; Aug. 24, 1914, $830.
Carroll, Joe E., rec'r—A. Aspegren and others; Oct. 23, 1914, $129.
Kennedy, David E.—W. E. White; March 2, 1907, $122.
Same—W. H. Hussey and others; July 6, 1910, $384.
Katazanis, James Costos Demos—J. Booras; July 29, 1911, $499.
Metz, Franz—L. Sherry; April 29, 1914, $1,721.
Same—Same; Oct. 16, 1914, $1,642.
Nashua River Paper Corp.—Parsons Trading Co.; April 25, 1914, $1,194.
Stone, Fred—Frank L. Lennon Co.; Sept. 28, 1914, $310.
Schwartz, Louis—American Savings Bank; July 10, 1901, (canceled,) $2,808.
Same—Same; July 19, 1901, (canceled,) $1,854.
Same—Same; July 8, 1903, (canceled,) $126.

In Bronx County.

Alimento, Biagio—S. Swift; March 26, 1914, $169.
Cipriani Realty and Const'n Co.—Tenement House Dept., CNY, $262.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$1,191,548	+	$77,203
Thirteen roads	7,697,546	—	2,448,834
Total (16 roads)	8,889,094	—	2,371,631

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Receipts	2,985,245	2,847,943	$37,301
Oper. exp.	1,596,102	1,636,181	*42,078
Net income	1,339,142	1,209,762	129,380
Fixed chgs. & taxes	691,830	732,804	*40,973
Surplus	647,312	476,957	170,354

Statement July 1 to Sept. 30:

Receipts	8,538,239	8,827,607	*289,367
Oper. expen.	4,835,023	4,829,695	5,327
Net income	3,703,216	3,997,912	*294,695
Fixed chgs. & taxes	2,043,043	2,109,203	*66,159
Surplus	1,660,172	1,888,708	*228,535

BOSTON & MAINE reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross	12,884,675	13,397,846	*513,171
Net	2,784,875	3,556,597	*771,722
Surp. aft. chgs.	126,619	689,730	*563,111
Add. & bet'm't.	47,887	52,686	*4,749
Balance	78,782	637,093	*58,362

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON for September—

Gross	199,622	126,086	73,736
Net	25,442	*74,955	100,397
3 mos. gross	533,004	408,280	124,784

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN for September—

Gross	$275,524	$253,340	$22,184
Net after taxes	140,928	96,532	44,394
Sur. after chgs.	69,305	28,990	40,315
12 mos. gross	3,377,090	3,064,187	312,903
Net after taxes	1,840,231	1,432,769	407,462
Sur. after chgs.	987,446	712,207	275,239
Bal. af. pf. div.	644,946	408,707	236,239

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT for September—

Gross	230,663	218,398	12,265
Net after tax.	107,992	91,832	16,060
Surp. aft. chgs	44,281	28,273	16,008
12 mos. gross	2,503,949	2,278,877	225,072
Net after tax.	1,074,281	1,010,139	64,062
Surp. aft. chgs	311,443	317,228	*5,780
Bal. af. pf. dv	178,448	195,223	*21,780

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN for September—

Gross	216,514	232,446	*15,932
Net after tax.	85,972	97,117	*11,145
Surp. aft. chgs	21,980	47,369	*25,389
12 mos. gross	2,718,703	2,646,837	71,929
Net after tax.	1,018,889	1,135,467	*116,578
Surp. aft. chgs	363,128	547,729	*184,606
Bal. af. pf. dv	46,457	197,729	*151,272

*Decrease. †Deficit.

FEDERAL LIGHT AND TRACTION for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
3 mos. gross	572,045	549,538	*22,507
Net after taxes	201,866	195,428	*6,438
Sur. after chgs.	54,613	59,657	5,044
Bal. af. pf. dv.	†3,890	1,157	5,048
12 mos. gross	2,397,229	2,361,191	*36,038
Net after taxes	832,927	928,066	95,139
Sur. after chgs.	260,757	414,157	153,410
Bal. af. pf. dv.	26,757	180,167	153,410

*Increase. †Deficit.

ILLINOIS TRACTION for quarter ended Sept. 30—

3 mos. gross	2,057,547	1,952,147	*105,400
Net after taxes	837,415	791,021	*46,394
Sur. after chgs.	237,270	286,217	51,947
Bal. af. pf. dv.	130,237	167,048	36,811
12 mos. gross	8,412,066	7,771,915	*640,151
Net after taxes	3,463,662	3,258,103	*205,499
Sur. after chgs.	1,161,016	1,233,805	72,189
Bal. af. pf. dv.	733,075	842,215	109,140

*Increase.

NEW YORK TRACTION LINES for the month of July—

	Oper. Revenue.	Oper. Income.	Other Income.
Hudson & Man.	$287,920	$154,282	$87,785
Interboro:			
Subway	1,261,775	744,446	85,600
Elevated	1,340,396	559,198	6 648
Bklyn. Rapid Tr.	2,570,130	1,004,185	84,139
N. Y. Consol	846,426	380,945	39 307
Bklyn. Heights	738,926	275,794	20,506
Bridge Oper. Co.	20,227	5,619	
Bklyn. Queens	140,781	44,189	10,545
Coney I. & Bklyn.	202,228	85,879	849
Coney I. & Gr.	16,375	7,781	920
Nassau Electric	476,549	163,065	18,762
South Bklyn.	1,154,471	332,852	84,014
*Second Avenue	89,293	29,147	
Third Avenue	341,475	128,521	75,916
*Dry Dock	44,256	9,014	27
42d St. M. St. N.	155,546	71,787	151
Belt Line	64,995	19,737	102
N. Y. City Interb.	57,420	16,086	118
Union	268,514	81,855	3,337
Westchester Elec.	66,109	24,715	27
Yonkers	67,349	14,250	47

RESORTS.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PABACCHINI-DIAMANT COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Nov. 13th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 161 Lenox Ave. . ..d immediately thereafter at 121 W. 116th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, trimmings, hat blocks, flanges, desks, chairs, fixtures, &c.
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Receiver.
MARCUSON BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 256 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States in the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE KURKA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1914, by order of the court, at 3 P. M., at 270 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bologna machinery, computing scale, showcases, butcher fixtures, horse, wagon, runabout, &c.
ROBERT M. KRANT, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20447 U. S. DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York. In the matter of GEORGE E. CONLEY CO., Alleged Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that George E. Conley Co. alleged bankrupt, has filed its petition, praying that the composition heretofore offered by it to its creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable District Judges at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB BUSH, Bankrupt.—No. 20353.
Notice is hereby given that Jacob Bush, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 27th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 12th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20104.—In Bankruptcy.—MYER M. STEINBERG, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Myer M. Steinberg are hereby given notice that on September 4, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, November 25, 1914, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, November 11, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20419.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN NATHANS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Nathan Nathans are hereby given notice that on November 6th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, November 25, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, November 11, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20447 U. S. DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York. In the matter of GEORGE E. CONLEY CO., Alleged Bankrupt.
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JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB BUSH, Bankrupt.—No. 20353.
Notice is hereby given that Jacob Bush, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 27th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 12th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20104.—In Bankruptcy.—MYER M. STEINBERG, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Myer M. Steinberg are hereby given notice that on September 4, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, November 25, 1914, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, November 11, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20419.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN NATHANS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Nathan Nathans are hereby given notice that on November 6th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, November 25, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
New York, November 11, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHT TO BANKERS

Low Ebb of Depression Past, Speakers Declare at Investment Convention.

$250,000,000 STOCK POOL

Proposed by President Caldwell to Carry Unloaded Securities and Hasten Exchange Reopening.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Optimism over the outlook in the financial, industrial and commercial world was expressed in reports and addresses at the opening session today of the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. Despite the European war and the hardships thereby caused to American industry and finance, several of the speakers declared that the future held unusual promise, and that the low ebb of depression was past.

A proposal by the President of the organization, Charles B. Caldwell of Chicago, that a $250,000,000 pool be formed to take over the stocks and bonds that might be thrown on the market by panic-stricken investors caused considerable informal discussion, but action by the convention was deferred. Mr. Caldwell suggested that the pool be launched in connection with the opening of the Stock Exchanges throughout the country, and that it be subscribed by bankers and investors from coast to coast and managed by five or seven bankers selected from Boston, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. He declared that nothing would so reassure the country at large, secure the immediate opening of the Stock Exchanges, and aid in reviving confidence as the formation of such a pool.

"What could be more reassuring," said Mr. Caldwell, "than to have American bankers band together to purchase all American securities sent to us for sale from European investors, which because of the war would certainly follow the opening of our Stock Exchanges? Unless some such pool is formed our Stock Exchanges cannot open except in a limited way, and will do no good to the country at large for months to come.

A Brake on Progress.

"As long as the Stock Exchanges are closed capital issues and credits are held up and securities cannot be marketed. Cities, counties, States, and corporations are compelled to stop all improvements and additions, production is curtailed, and it all comes back on the workingman, whose services are no longer in demand. This curtailment of labor stops the usual wide distribution of money and hits hard at both the wholesale and retail merchant."

Discussing the new Federal Reserve Banking law, Rudolph Diamant of New York declared that the organization of the new system would redound to the benefit of the public at large and also to the investment bankers. He indorsed the securities pool as suggested by Mr. Caldwell, and added that "if we could buy up at bargain prices a large amount of American securities from foreign investors it would be a fine thing for this country."

Taking up the Reserve Banking law, Mr. Diamant said:

"It will have a tendency to stabilize interest rates and will go a long way toward eliminating serious credit disturbances. It will place the legitimate operations of the commercial, industrial, and agricultural communities on a better and safer basis, less subject than heretofore to disturbances caused by factors outside of their respective spheres of activity and of their own making."

John E. Oldham of Boston spoke on the proposed increase in railroad rates and expressed the opinion that a readjustment was necessary in order that the roads might be able to maintain their financial stability.

Sir George Paish of London, who was expected to speak at one of the sessions today, failed to arrive. He sent word that he had been unavoidably delayed, but hoped to be here tomorrow.

The Equipment Trust Problem.

In its report the committee appointed to inquire into equipment trusts and railroad bonds as investments said that the greatest evil in connection with equipment trusts is neglect of investigation and oversight on the part of bankers themselves.

"If our members will make themselves familiar with what provisions should be included in a properly drawn indenture securing equipment trusts," said the report; "if they will refuse to handle equipments unless the indenture be properly drawn, and if they will continue to guard their clients' interests regularly and systematically after they have placed the issue, by seeing to it that both the trustee and the railway company live up to the terms of the agreement, then they will make it difficult for many of the evils to exist which are now confronting the investment bankers."

The value of the collateral under any loan and the maintenance of the value of such collateral, the report added, can be safeguarded by the terms of the indenture and by establishing through the pressure of well-directed public opinion an active oversight by the trustee of the methods pursued by the railway company.

Some trust companies, it was stated in the report, accept trusteeships under indentures which are approved as to their legality but which, if the truth were known, are not altogether satisfactory. This is one of the evils the committee has set about to remedy.

PREDICT A TRADE REVIVAL.

Delegates to Municipal Utilities Conference Generally Optimistic.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Five hundred Mayors and other city officials of the United States and Canada are in this city to attend the Municipal Utilities Conference which opens tomorrow. Financiers, theorists from the leading American universities, and officials of Public Utilities Commissions and corporations also will attend.

The papers tomorrow will be devoted to the practical phases of utility problems. Delos F. Wilcox, a franchise expert of New York; Nathaniel T. Guernsey, general counsel of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Ray Palmer, Commissioner of Gas and Electricity of Chicago, will be among the speakers. The problem of interlocking Directorates in public utilities corporations will be analyzed by Louis Brandeis of Boston, counsel to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Delegates to the conference brought news of a trade revival throughout the entire country, declaring that the United States was on the verge of an unprecedented era of industrial activity. New England delegates said that there had been a momentary check to certain lines of industry, but that on all sides were indications of a quick recovery. The silk and woolen mills particularly are operating full time.

Mayor Mitchel was asked as to the indications in New York.

"Business is picking up. There are signs of improvement on every hand," he said.

Delegates from some sections said there had been no depression at all. This was particularly true of Western visitors.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States in the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of D. H. SMITH, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Nov. 24th, 1914, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M., at 3 James St., Yonkers, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 4 horses.
FRANCIS A. WINSLOW, Receiver.
BERN BUDD, Attorney for Receiver, 111 Broadway, New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bronx Corner in Williamsbridge Section Bought for Improvement—Boston Road Theatre Sold for Garage —Deals in Brooklyn—Business Leases— Activities in Queens.

Little of importance in property transactions occurred in the realty market yesterday. In the Bronx, where considerable activity has been noticeable of late, a plot of four lots was sold in the Williamsbridge section, being the northeast corner of Williamsbridge Road and St. Raymond Avenue, the immediate corner parcel being 50 by 95 and the adjoining plot 50 by 100.

Hugh P. Skelly, head of the Kip's Bay Brewing Company, was the buyer, and he will take title in the name of the U. E. Realty Company. The plot is north of Westchester Square, and Mr. Skelly contemplates improving the property with a taxpayer building. E. Francis Hillenbrand was the broker in the transaction.

Bronx Theatre for Garage.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Mrs. Franciska B. Hohmann 1,351 and 1,353 Boston Road on the westerly side of the avenue, about 510 feet north of McKinley Square, a two-story building formerly occupied by the Lyric Theatre, on a plot 37.6 by 136. Thomas D. Malcolm, the purchaser, will make alterations to the present building and convert it into an up-to-date garage.

Brooklyn.

The Burling Realty Company has sold the four-story brick house located at 48 Duffield Street for Mrs. Laura L. Hillmann to a client for investment; also a similar structure at 17 Park Street, near Broadway, to M. R. Rodrigues for investment.

In the Ridgewood section the G. X. Matthews Company has sold the six-family flat on the southwest corner of Cornelia Street and Onderdonk Avenue, 25 by 100, to Emil Sigmund for $18,500.

A. J. Waldron has sold 251 and 253 Clifton Place, a sixteen-family apartment house, for Francis L. Maher to a client.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 60 by 100, on Oxford Place, to W. R. Clarke; a plot, 60 by 100, on President Avenue to Julia Garry, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Rose Place to James A. Behrens.

George W. Eccles has sold to Mrs. John H. Leith the frame residence at 250 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, on a plot 60 by 125.

Suburban.

The D. H. Jackson Company has sold to Rosa Levinsohn the vacant plot on the south side of Chase Avenue, 100 feet north of Park Avenue, Yonkers, Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates has sold a plot on the northerly end of Greenacres Avenue, Greenacres, to Verne Minich.

Commercial Leases.

Jacob Finklestein has leased the three-story building at 3 Eidridge Street, for A. R. Case, to Winkler & Shultz, for a long term of years. The property will be altered by the lessees.

J. G. White & Co. have leased the building at 347 Lexington Avenue to Louis Holman.

Mark Rafalsky & Co. have leased the store, basement, and sub-basement at 21 and 23 Waverley Place, northeast corner Greene Street, to Sylvester & Levy.

Cross & Brown Company has leased for the New York Life Insurance Company to Walker & Heisler the store at 29 Union Square.

Shaw & Co. have rented for Morris B. Baer the store at 361 West 125th Street to Solomon Kresel.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Effingham Lawrence his four-story dwelling, at 103 East Thirty-ninth Street, to Mrs. W. H. Dixon. The house is rented furnished. Mrs. Dixon is another of those who lived abroad until the war. The same firm has also leased for Charles P. Latting the five-story American basement house, at 37 East Forty-ninth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, to Daniel J. Leary.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co. has leased, furnished, for the Winter, the three-story dwelling at 124 East Seventy-fourth Street, for Mrs. Robert Gilmore to Philip B. Weld.

Action Against Political Club.

A lis pendens has been filed to foreclose a mortgage for $17,000 on the property at 131 West Sixty-fourth Street, and which James J. Hagan and the Amsterdam Democratic Club are the defendants. Charles J. Fitzpatrick, as administrator, is the plaintiff. Eleven thousand dollars has been paid on the mortgage.

Brooklyn Realty Meeting.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers will hold its annual meeting at the Clarendon Hotel, next Tuesday evening. The Nominating Committee has named five Directors to serve for three years, as follows: Joseph M. May, Howard C. Pyle, William P. Rae, Isaac Cortelyou, and Eugene J. Grant.

New Heights Apartments.

George and Edward Blum have been commissioned by H. & J. Falk to prepare plans for the new six-story apartment house to the erected on the plot situated at the corner of Haven Avenue and 180th Street.

The same owners are at present building a ten-story apartment house at 155th Street and Riverside Drive from plans by the same architects

Market Sites Offered in Queens.

Four sections of Queens are now making preparations for the opening of public markets, and a fifth section has just begun to prepare for a market. In the Ridgewood, College Point, Flushing, and Astoria sections real estate owners have offered to the city plots on which the markets can be established free of rental until the experiment is thoroughly tested. Jamaica, which has been desirous of a market, has been unable to get such an offer, but a suggestion has been made that a vacant plot owned by the city surrounding the Jamaica Town Hall be used for that purpose.

Activities in Queens.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens announces that it has been advised by President of the Board of Aldermen George McAneny that the Corporate Stock Committee of the Board of Estimate will recommend the immediate appropriation of about $400,000 for changes to Queensboro Bridge to adapt it for operation of rapid-transit trains.

The Property Owners' League, which is opposed to the erection of the elevated line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit on Jamaica Avenue, from Cypress Hills to Grand Street, has been incorporated. the Directors being Morris Adler, Alfred J. Ball, C. A. Bushman, Mrs. Emily Congdon, H. C. Atwood, Isaac S. Forster, Edward L. Hein, Clifford C. Reeve, James L. Munro, Starr Brinkerhoff, Joel Fowler, Thomas Napier, Jonathan Waterbury, and Gustav H. Forsch.

$150,000 Sanatorium Project.

A plot, 200 by 200 feet, on Reynold Channel, Long Beach, L. I., has been purchased by a syndicate of physicians headed by Dr. F. G. Drake as a site for a sanatorium.

The project with the land, it is estimated, will cost about $150,000, and is to be ready for use next June. The physicians have incorporated as the Long Beach Sanatorium, with a capital of $450,000. The Directors at present are W. T. Andrews, F. G. Drake, and F. Weymann.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CLYNES CO.,
Bus. Est. 1838.
207 Market St., Newark, N. J.
CONTRACTORS and HOUSE MOVERS.
Railroads, Sidings, Bulkheads, Retaining Walls, Excavations, etc. Phone 7069 Market.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Henry Brady.

105th St, 112 to 138 West, s s, 160 ft w of Columbus Av, 171.6x134.6x84.9x100.11, one-story theatre and one-story garage; adjourned sine die.

110th St, 342 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; William Crawford against John Curcio and others; Bowers & S, attorneys; J. F. O'Ryan, referee; due, $8,664.61; taxes, &c., $525.30; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

110th St, 344 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement; Betty Gutshal against Giuseppe Zito and others; Bowers & S, attorneys; J. F. O'Ryan, referee; due, $8,668.84; taxes, &c., $507.85; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

126th St, 28 East, s s, 291.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. against E. J. Hellner and others; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; F. Cochrane, referee; due, $10,835.41; taxes, &c., $233.15; to the defendant for $11,200.

53d St, 546 West, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Irving Savings Institution against Louis Daniels and others; Deyo & Bs, attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $17,640.30; taxes, &c., 1,100.72; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

118th St, 137 East, n s, 457.1 ft e of Pleasant Av, 40.10x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Catherine Silberhorn and others, ex'trx, against Frederick Stichweh and others; G. H. Hyde, attorney; D. G. McConnell, referee; due, $6,170.18; taxes, &c., $1,038.45; subject to prior mtg. of $200,000; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 160 East, s s, 235.2 ft w of 3d Av, 17.1x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Arnold Thayer against Irving Cohen and others; J. W. McElhinney, attorney; M. B. Clark, referee; due, $10,786.86; taxes, &c., $805; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Samuel Marx.

122d St, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Nov. 18.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

87th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two 5-story flats; A. C. Dittrich and others against Isaac Joseph and others, executors and trustees; Otto Kittel, attorney; Joseph Rowan, referee; due, $7,793.98; taxes, &c., $752.60; subject to first mortgage $65,000.

105th St, 312 East, s s, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, tenement; City Real Estate Co. and others against Bartolomeo Palumbo and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $12,046.62; taxes, &c., $498.25.

By James L. Wells Co.

Madison Av, 1,885, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x100, 3-story dwelling; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against E. K. Browd and others; Harold Swain, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $14,971.02; taxes, &c., $400.

By Henry Brady.

123d St, 453 to 457, n s, corner of Pleasant Av, 87.11x100.11, 4-story frame buildings and vacant; U. S. Trust Co., trustee, against Pleasant Av. Realty Co. and others; Harold Swain, attorney; Louis Steckler, referee; due, $16,609.10; taxes, &c., $950.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 2,054, e s, 128.6 ft n of 179th St, 22.6x150.3, 2-story frame dwelling; Tax Lien Co. of N. Y. against J. D. Rogers and others; August Wegmann, attorney; W. J. Cahill, referee; due, $1,078.95; taxes, &c., $560.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Needham Av, w s, 501.6 ft n of Fish Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x36; Bendetta Ceretta, 414 East 115th St, owner; M. W. Dowdell, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Commerce St, w s, 50 ft n of 174th St, for a one-story brick electric station, 98.4x49; United Electric Light and Power Co., 100 East 15th St, lessee; W. Weissenberger, Jr., 130 East 15th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Park Row, 229 and 231, and New Bowery, 66 and 68, to a five-story store and loft building; N. P. Economon, premises, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; cost, $5,000.

8th Av, s w corner of 31st St, to a four-story department store; Torimac Corp., 43 Cedar St, owner; C. S. Howell, 550 West 174th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CORNELIA ST, 33, n s, 80.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x97.6; Mary P. Prisciani, to Joseph P. Zurla, 34 King St, mtg $6,000, all liens, Oct. 7, 1911; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, 782, w s, 80.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x75; Joseph Schauz to the Country and City Corporation, 18 West 30th St, Nov. 11; attorney, H. Goldman, 13 Park Row $1

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, e s, 50.7 ft s of 118th St, 28.3x—; Henry Butt to Hermina Butt, 36 Morningside Av East, Nov. 7, 1-3 part, mtge $13,000; attorney, Hummel & H., 1511 3d Av $100

SAME PROPERTY; Augusta Van Camp to same, Nov. 7, 1-3 part, mtge $13,000; attorney, same $100

NORTHERN AV, 60, s w corner of 180th St, 100x75; Haven Construction Co. to Charlotte Harrison, 36 West 59th St, mtg $90,000, all liens, Nov. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

PLEASANT AV, 2, e w corner of 120th St, 40x100; Selma Alexander to Meyer Jarmulowsky, 27 East 95th St, Nov. 5; attorney, B. Alexander, 165 East Broadway $100

WEST BROADWAY, 325, e s, 111 ft s of Grand Av, 22x160; Hy L. Eno to Edwin T. Rice and another, 15 West 67th St, Nov. 11; attorneys, Whitridge, B. & R., 59 Wall St $1

1ST AV, w s, 52.2 ft s of 77th St, 25x75; Hy Butt to Hermina Butt, 36 Morningside Av East, (mtg $14,000, 1-3 part, Nov. 7; attorney, Hummel & H., 1,511 3d Av $100

SAME PROPERTY; Augusta Van Camp to same, 1-3 part, Nov. 7, (mtg $14,000); attorneys, same $100

8TH AV, e s, 34.7 ft s w of Jane St; runs s w 22.9xs —x e 21 ft to w s 4th St x n—x n w to beginning; 7th Av, w s, 62.9 ft s of 30th St, 19x75; 7th Av, w s, 81.7 ft s of 30th St, runs w 75 x s 17.2 x e 64 to 7th Av x n 19 ft to beginning; 56th St, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 21.8x100.5; George Marzof to Amelia M. Bauchle and Estelle L. Marzolf, 25 West 86th St; all right, title, interest in action pending in Supreme Court and filed in County Clerk's office April 29, 1914, but not intended to convey any title of party of first part under will of George Marzolf, Nov. 10; attorney, George J. Bauchle, 38 Park Row $100

8TH AV, 2,672, e s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 25x100; Hy Rosenberg to Samuel Block, 43 East 42d St, (mtg $31,500,) Sept. 22, 1913; attorneys, Brinsted, G. & H., 2,901 Broadway $1

10TH ST, s s, 105.4 ft e of Avenue D, 25.4x92.5; Lena Weinberger to Lena Dorfman, 43 West 114th St, Nov. 10; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $1

12TH ST, 24-26 e s, 62.6 ft w of University Place, runs s 77.11 x e 68.8 to w s of plot x n 81.9x2.110.10x x w —x n 100.8 to 12th St x e 46.5 to beginning, (foreclosure Nov. 11;) Franklin Brooks, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, Nov. 11; attorneys, Dulon & Sloan, 61 Park Row $200,000

13TH ST, 526 East, s s, 295 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Warren Leslie, referee, to George Bendfeldt, 254 Avenue B, (mtg $12,000,) Nov. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $22,000

31ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; George W. Eccles to Elizabeth B. T. Martin, Bexhill-on-Sea, England, Nov. 7, (mtg $30,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

84TH ST, 314 East, s s, 207.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x98.9; William L. Cahn to Estelle G. Winston, 895 Canal St, (mtg $27,500,) Oct. 31; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St $1

47TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Edward Sandford, referee, to Thomas C. Dunn and another, executors, 1,058 Bergen St., Brooklyn, Nov. 11; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 Broadway $11,000

60TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; 61st St, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 30x100.5; Hy L. Eno to Edwin T. Rice and another, 15 West 67th St, Nov. 11; attorneys, Whitridge, B. & R., 59 Wall St $1

103D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x100.5; William Henkel, Jr., referee, to Abe Miller, 190 2d Av., Nov. 12; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St $33,000

81ST ST, n s, 100.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; same to same, Nov. 12; attorney, same $27,248

90TH ST, 30-32 West, s s, 460 ft e of 6th Av, 50x82, (foreclosure Oct. 29;) Earle W. Webb, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Nov. 9; address, 59 Cedar St $50,000

115TH ST, 75 East, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10, (foreclosure Nov. 9;) Isaac F. Cohen, referee, to Betty Gusthal, 7 Krauss Strasse, Nuremberg, Germany, Nov. 11; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $15,000

117TH ST, s s, 127.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Pasquale Colio to Josephine De V. Colio, 408 East 117th St, Nov. 12, mtge $5,000; attorneys, Kramer & L., 141 Broadway $100

118TH ST, 133 East, n s, 340 ft e of Park Row, 25x91; Cosy Home Realty Co. to Sonia Krinsky, 721 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, one-third part, all liens, Oct. 22; attorney, Charles Dushkind, 5 Beekman St $100

118TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 40x90; same to same, one-third part, all liens, Oct. 22; attorney, same $100

126TH ST, s s, 229.2 ft e of 8th Av, 20.10x99.11, (foreclosure Nov. 11;) Edward R. Rayher, referee, to Alfred L. Anderson of Closter, N. J., Nov. 12; attorney, Albert R. Lesinsky, 149 Broadway $6,500

121ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Goodstein to Sarah Glenck, 444 West 164th St., b. and s. Nov. 11; attorney, Aaron H. Schwarz, 138 Fulton St $1

131ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; David Crawford to John N. Molter, Providence, R. I., Nov. 12, (mtg $19,000;) attorney, Lewis S. Grebel, 41 Park Row $100

137TH ST, 32 West, s s, 372.6 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11; Selma Alexander to Meyer Jarmulowsky, 27 East 95th St, mtg $45,500, all liens, Nov. 5; attorney, B. Alexander, 165 East Broadway $100

147TH ST, n s, 192.2 ft w of Broadway, 16.8 x99.11; Frank K. Brewster to Margaret H. Brewster, 615 West 147th St, Nov. 12; attorneys, Rollins & R., 32 Nassau St $1

Bronx.

LOTS 9 to 14, 16 to 20, 51 to 65, Block 10, Map Section B, Eastwald, also lots 90 to 64, Block 11, same map; Charles Rosenberg to Moritz Glauber, Cripple Creek, Col., Nov. 9; attorney, John R. Knox, 442 Bway $100

LOTS 23 to 28, 131 to 145, 145 and 146, 159 and 160, 163 and 164, 177 to 181, 183 and 184, 217, 220 to 222, 224 to 228, and 230, map Bronx Terrace; Edw. Coller to Henry J. Crawford, 252 West 73d St, (mtg $40,950, on this and other land,) Oct. 31; attorney, H. J. Crawford, 99 Nassau St $100

LOT 111, map Hunter Estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Salvatore Carrente, 2,875 Broadway, Oct. 28; attorney, Salvatore Corrente, 2,875 Broadway $1

LOT 91, map of Haight estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Susan Bonner, Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 17; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1469 Williamsbridge Road $1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 350 ft. E. of Willis Av., 50x100; Henry Butt to Hermina Butt, 1-3 part, 36 Morningside Av. East, Nov. 7; attorneys, Hummel & H., 1511 3d Av $100

SAME PROPERTY; Augusta Van Camp to same, 1-3 part, Nov. 7; same attorneys $100

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, e s, in div. this land and land of Patrick Kane, 105.3x irregular; John H. Thorn to Willis H. Thorn, — Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Nov. 5; attorney, Willis H. Thorn, — Spuyten Duyvil Parkway $1

WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD, w s, adjoining land of Morris Baisley, 40x150; Raymond Malone, referee to Annie Arnow, 2525 Westchester Av., Nov. 10; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1469 Williamsbridge Road $4,000

134TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, 25x irreg; Rocco Contino to Raymond Guarin, 1,121 Avenue T, Brooklyn, and another, Nov. 6, (correction deed;) attorney, Edw. McShane, 257 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Enterprise Wall Paper Co. and others to Alvah Miller and others, 839 Carroll St, Brooklyn, Nov. 2, prior mtg $14,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles O. Grim, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn $16,000

GENERAL MORTGAGES CONDITIONAL Sale and Equipment Agent of Rolling Stock, &c; the Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Co. with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., New Haven, Conn., Nov. 2, 10 years, 6 p. c.;

Opportunities

Ten prompt replies were received to this advertisement in the Business Opportunity column of The New York Times.

Rare opportunity to purchase or lease retail cloak and suit business, with or without stock of fine ladies' wearing apparel; unexcelled Broadway location. Y 285 Times Annex,

Readers have faith in advertisements in The Times because they are as rigidly censored as its news.

Inquire for rates.

WANT DEPARTMENT.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

16TH ST., west of 5th Av.; 25-foot house. An opportunity rarely offered; suitable for a small business desiring own building. Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Sacrifice price; 715 East 133d, three-story frame flat. Brettell, 184 East 123d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Four private houses, opposite Tompkins Park, at a bargain. C. M. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Phone 2200 Prospect.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$14 a month buys Jamaica house, seven rooms, bath, heat, electric lights, cement cellar, large garden plot; little fixing will make this fine home; one block from trolley; $50 cash will close the deal; a chance of a lifetime. Address PARK, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—120 East 76th Street, near Park Avenue, three-story high stoop dwelling in complete repair; rent $1,200; possession. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Liberty St., 3d Av., cor. 68th St.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash promptly paid for property threatened with foreclosure. C. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE BEAUTIFUL HOME, $8,000 dwelling for $6,500; fine section, Jamaica; first mortgage $4,000. LAWYER'S TITLE CO., PIQUET, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Douglas Manor lots, 22 min. from Penn. Station. C. Burtis, 207 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Summer cottage on Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.; large grounds; stable; garden; beautiful location; free and clear; for sale or exchange for New York, suburban or shore property. J. K. Byard, 2 Rector St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

The most productive big farm (496 acres) at its price within 2 hours of this city is for sale, to close estate, at a fraction of its cost; 3 sets of buildings; 5,000 fruit trees; will split up. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.—Beautiful town adjoining Ridgewood; exceptional homes at exceptional prices; large plots. Write for photos.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800, terms; would rent. Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet "A." N. J. Title Insurance Company, Hackensack, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For description of a nice small farm near station, (will send cards and details,) write J. B. Lawrence, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

West Orange—Beautiful home, 20 acres; $45,000; exchange for N. Y. residence. C. H. Stiger, (Brick Church Sta.,) E. Orange, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—CHARLES A. FERGUSON, complainant, against THE AUTO PRESS COMPANY, defendant.

It appearing to the court that the bill in this case is exhibited for the benefit of all classes of creditors of the defendant The Auto Press Company, for the purpose of determining who are such creditors and the amount of their respective claims, and the order in which upon final decree the same shall be paid, it is

ORDERED that J. Van Vechten Olcott and Morris D. Kopple, the receivers herein, be and they hereby are directed within 20 days from the date hereof to mail to each and every creditor, as the same may appear upon the books of the defendant company, a copy of this order, such mailing to be in a securely sealed envelope, postage prepaid, and to be addressed to the said creditors of the defendant company at the last Post Office addresses known to said receivers, and such mailing to be hereby declared to be due, timely, sufficient and complete service of notice of this proceeding upon all such creditors; and it is further

ORDERED that all such creditors of the said defendant company, and each and every of them, be and they hereby are directed to file with the receivers at their office and place of business, 95 Madison Avenue, (Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the first Monday of January next, a duly sworn statement of all and any such claims as they may have against the defendant company, and such statement shall be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the State where such claim is verified, and such statement of claims shall, where the same is evidenced by any written instrument, have the same attached to it; and it is further

ORDERED that a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in two newspapers of general circulation published in the City, County and State of New York, to wit: New York Times and New York Tribune.

Dated New York October 30th, 1914.

Enter,

JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

All creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Co. is plaintiff and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. is defendant, numbered in Equity No. 41, on the second day of November, 1914, ordered that:

"All persons, firms or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, are required, on or before the first day of January, 1915, under penalty of thereafter having said claims disallowed in the discretion of the court to file the same with Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith, Receivers herein, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled, and also any claim to preference in payment from the assets in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom in priority to the bonds secured by the mortgage to the plaintiff, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, bearing date July 1, 1909, and known as defendant's First and Refunding Mortgage, or to any other creditors of the defendant."

Pursuant to the above, claims should be filed with the undersigned Receivers at the following address:

JUDSON HARMON,
RUFUS B. SMITH,
Receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.,
66 Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 2, 1914.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

AVOID FORECLOSURE.

Money to loan on rents, second mortgages. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light, very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

SPECIAL PRICE.

To sublet, perfectly light office to next May in modern fireproof building, 58th St. and Broadway. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 30 East 42d St.

13th St., 24-26 East.—Loft, 50x90, for high-class, light manufacturing; exceptional light and air; heat; elevator; wired; rental reasonable. Apply Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St. Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Loft or part of loft to sublet; plenty of light; rent reasonable. L 65 Times.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. Elegant suites and ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $36, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

840 WEST 86TH ST., NEXT RIVERSIDE. Eight sunny outside rooms (four family bedrooms) attractively furnished; three baths; twelfth floor; river view; north, east, south exposure; excellent situation; elevated and Subway stations; favorable terms to desirable tenant. Palm, Telephone Schuyler 6671.

HOTEL MARKWELL, 220 WEST 49TH. A clean, quiet, centrally located apartment hotel for refined people; double room, bath, from $9 weekly, $35 monthly; two rooms and bath, from $15 weekly, $60 monthly; reasonable restaurant; references.

Broadway, 2,030, corner 70th.—Elegant, spacious suite, private apartment, tenth floor, bedroom, bath, living room, dining room, kitchen; maid service; gentlemen, couple. Rayling, Col. 6314.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath; location, 81st and Broadway; elevator apartment; newly furnished. Call 11 West 84th St. Mme. Coyle. Telephone, 5889 Greeley.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

WEST END HALL, 840 WEST END AV., Northeast 101st St.; southwest exposure; 8 rooms, 2 baths. Geo. A. Kelly, premises.

Furnished Apartments, Choice Localities. Long, Short Leases. CLARK & DE FLOREZ, 80 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Riverside Drive, 524.—Five rooms; front apartment; attractively furnished; $75 piano. See afternoons. Apt. 8. Telephone 4403 Morningside.

HOMES OF QUALITY. Rentals $100 to $1,000 per month. EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY, Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

305 Amsterdam Av., (Near 74th St.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath; reasonable; electricity; Subway express.

Four sunny rooms, high-class elevator apartment; beautifully furnished. 610 West 139th.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Four rooms, beautifully furnished; every improvement; quiet. Riverside 10244. Wilson, 209 West 108th.

Eight sunny rooms; old mahogany, fine china; elevator. 27 West 11th St. Tel. Chelsea—5413

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

New Jersey.

Will sublet 6 rooms and foyer hall apartment; all outside rooms; best service; completely and elegantly furnished; Oriental, finest china, cut glass, silver, linen, &c.; one-half hour on D. L. & W., near train and trolley; $125 per month first 6 months in advance or $150 monthly; references. Box Y 344 Times Annex.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—For Winter, housekeeping apartment, four or five large rooms; must be well furnished and first-class, in Washington Square or Gramercy Park section or in the neighborhood of 72d St.; family consists of two adults; give full particulars when replying. J. S., 120 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment for six months, below 116th St., west side, four rooms or more, for two adults; $90 or less; excellent care; references. Address Box N 295 Times Downtown.

To sublet for six months, furnished apartment, on east side, between 36th and 40th Sts., Gramercy Park section or lower 5th Av., suitable for three adults. Communicate J. L. M., P. O. Box 1,217 New York.

Wanted until Jan. 20, four or five-room furnished apartment, below 59th St.; must be first-class. Write, apartment 74, 517 West 113th St.

WANTED—SIX-ROOM APARTMENT, furnished; good neighborhood; moderate. Y 343 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 West 111th St., Apt. 87.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

50th St., 14 West.—Private house; bachelors; 2 or 4 room suite; reasonable. Plaza 2121.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles & Brown Co.

"Haddon Hall," 606 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

48 East 89th St., (southeast corner Madison Av.)—Corner apartment, 8 rooms, bath, electric light, hall boy; $900.

109-111 East 56th St.—Two large light rooms and bath, skylight, open fireplace, and balcony; reduced rentals.

57th, 47 East.—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; finest neighborhood; conveniences; leases preferred.

177th, 201 EAST.—Four large, light rooms, corner apartment; newly painted; $23.

92d St., 74 East.—4 rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity.

Brooklyn.

To Let—In Flatbush, 2 modern apartments, 7 rooms and bath, at $37.50 and $42.50; best location; all light rooms; large closets; southern exposure; opposite library, park; near Brighton "L"; concession. 5 Linden Av.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted apartment, consisting of two or three rooms, with bath and separate kitchenette, rent not to exceed $35. W 9 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable large, small room private bath; steam.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large sunny rooms, private bath; steam; reference.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST. Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH—342 LEXINGTON AV. Homelike rooms; suitable two; substantial meals.

(71ST,) 979 Lexington Av. — Single, double rooms; expellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

69TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant large room; exceptional conveniences; telephone; references. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

MADISON AV., 228.—Large room, with board, for two young men; table guests.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,083, (123d.)—Large, airy rooms; steam, hot water; home cooking; references.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

50TH 63 WEST.—Handsome, large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room, private bath; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH 103 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath; steam; board optional.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; quiet, refined; gentlemen; references.

72D ST., (Near Broadway.)—Will accommodate a few people; also table guests; high-class private residence. Phone 8850 Columbus.

73D, 118 WEST.—"The Dwilga"; double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway express, "L" surface car; table boarders; references.

74D, 142 WEST.—Large, small rooms, handsome suite; all improvements; board optional.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white and service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L"; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; cuisine food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished second floor; excellent cuisine; hot water; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large; south front; suitable two; $18; small, $8; excellent board.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT. Open for transients and permanent residents. Attractive, modern. Write for booklet. References.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished, warm, well-kept rooms; exceptionally good board.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, dressing room; small room; excellent table.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; homelike; private house; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; electricity; near Subway; table guests.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, medium, sunny rooms; private baths; exclusive table; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; parlor dining; Southern cooking; guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; reference.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Rogers.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 252 WEST.—Subway express; exceptionally fine rooms; unexcelled table; private bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; single, en suite.

117TH, 427 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; private bath; hotel dining room near by; excellent table; board optional; references.

121ST, 182 WEST.—Large double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Large, warm, light, comfortable rooms; conveniences; electricity; board optional. Clayton.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable room; electricity; excellent board; private family; very reasonable. Earle.

137TH, 622 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private family; running hot and cold water adjoining. Voight, Apartment 7.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; overlooking Hudson; private house; superior table; continuous heat, hot water; parlor; telephone; references.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

146TH, 413 WEST.—Warm room, board; terms reasonable; small American family; electricity; phone.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 243 WEST.

Brooklyn.

RYERSON ST., 85.—Comfortable, heated board, including laundry, $5; "L," trolley; 14 minutes Park Row.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Rooms with board; excellent table. Phone 1150W Main.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

Delightful house, convenient commuting distance, well-heated rooms; excellent board; congenial surroundings; reasonable rates. Address Eureka, Y 338 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH ST., 16 EAST.—Well-furnished, heated rooms and large parlor; reasonable; conveniences.

11TH ST., 28 EAST, (Near University Pl.)—Large, small rooms; well furnished; clean, quiet; telephone; reasonable.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio; all improven.ents; private house; reference.

30TH ST., 145 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; steam heat; small room. Janitor.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors, permanent parties; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references.

55TH, 53 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms with Southern exposure; telephone.

82D ST., 130 EAST. ("Near Museum.")—Rooms suitable two; private house; family tone; steam; $3, $6.50; references. Ackerman.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single; parlors; suitable physician; connecting bath; breakfast.

PPOMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 588, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Desirable, large rooms, single or suite; steam, bath; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 527.—Single room, all conveniences; good heat.

West Side.

97TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; $75 per month.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

47TH ST., 406 WEST.—Large furnished room; refined gentleman; references. Ring bell. GINGER.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome, large room; bath, steam, electricity, phone; single rooms.

49TH ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; parlor floor; private business; conveniences; references.

51ST ST., 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone, private family.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; cozy, single room.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable parlor; twin beds; running water; business couple; telephone.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; running water; quiet house.

64TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished large and small front rooms; connecting kitchenettes; hot water; telephone; reasonable rates.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Single, double rooms; housekeeping; parlor suite; kitchenette; private bath.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; running hot water; phone; central location.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; one flight up; gentlemen.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful south room; private bath; also large; running water.

71ST ST., WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10106.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single room; newly furnished; near Subway and "L"; all conveniences.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room, bath, kitchenette; $12; other rooms.

71ST ST., 243 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone.

71ST, 267 WEST.—Large, sunny room, convenient elevated, subway; meals optional.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 268 WEST.—Front parlor; running water; large, small front rooms; select.

72D, 53 WEST.—Good home; elevator apartment; one or two; moderate. Sly.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; electricity; telephone; Subway express.

73D, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; closet, washroom adjoining; gentleman only.

73D, 253 WEST.—One desirable small room; select house; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Nice sunny room, running water, next bath; private house.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Private house, large, small nicely furnished room; sunny, warm.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, running water, also physician's office; private bath; modern; references; breakfast optional.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, attractive, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Single front room; electricity, running water; adjoining bath; references.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Newly decorated house; first-class service; single, double rooms.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room, with board; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, warm room; Southern exposure, heat, bath; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large, warm, medium rooms; private baths; single, $3.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Exceptionally cheerful and large, warm room; renovated, newly furnished; $8.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; block Subway. Telephone Schuyler 4995.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also front suite; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; steam, electricity, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor, private bath; studio or private; board.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, with private bath; well heated.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nice rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

86TH ST., WEST.—Desirable two-room suite. Details 6 Wall St., Room 127.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite; bath; single; electricity, steam. 9258 River.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, large, medium rooms; baths; all conveniences; private; references.

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A large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th.)—Cheerful room; lavatory; gentleman. Apartment 7N. Riverside-7140.

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Wanted, parlor floor or second floor in private residence; must have bath and place for kitchenette. W 8 Times.

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HOUSEWORK.—White girl wanted for general housework; good plain cook; no washing; city reference required. 318 W. 100th St.

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WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, to join company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2-4 P. M. Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

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A LARGE FARM in Northern Massachusetts has an opening for a strong, intelligent, and energetic young man in chicken and squab department; excellent chance to learn all branches of practical farming; wages to start, $10 per month, board and washing; $2.50 advance quarterly; Americans only. W 7 Times Downtown.

CREW MANAGER.—Wanted, experienced crew manager to direct force of canvassers selling high-grade widely advertised electric vacuum cleaners; must be neat, pleasant, well recommended; splendid opportunity for right man. Apply before 10 A. M., Room 810 Marbridge Bldg., 34th St. and 6th Av.

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Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

CORONER ADMITS RELEASING SLAYER

Feinberg Did Not Call a Jury or Witnesses in Homicide Case Against Gruber's Client.

LAWYER WAS HIS PATIENT

Commissioner of Accounts Shows That Whitman Subsequently Convicted Heineman.

In an effort to establish that, in some instances at least, persons guilty of homicide or manslaughter had as little to fear because of investigations made by a Coroner as those guilty of infanticide, Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein questioned Coroner Israel L. Feinberg yesterday concerning his action in January, 1910, in releasing William Heineman, who had been detained on the suspicion that he shot and killed Robert Dooley. It was shown that Dr. Feinberg did not summon a jury in this case and that he did not take the testimony of any witnesses. The District Attorney had Heineman indicted, and later he was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. The Court of Appeals ordered a new trial, but simply on the ground that the trial court had excluded from consideration by the jury the charge of manslaughter in the second degree.

The Coroner was questioned about the testimony given by Dr. George B. Ewing on Wednesday, who said that, so far as the Coroners' office was concerned, infanticide could be committed with impunity in New York. The Coroner asserted that he believed "infantile convulsions" was sufficiently definite to cover death certificates in the case of infants.

Blames Police and Prosecutor.

"If infanticide occurs as often as you say it does, I believe the Police Department and the District Attorney's office should be indicted," said Dr. Feinberg.

Mr. Wallstein dropped the question of infanticide then and continued with the Heineman case. He brought out that, although another Coroner was on duty at the time of the shooting, Coroner Feinberg was notified by a physician at the Harlem Hospital and took up the case. He produced other irregularities in the handling of the case, which the Coroner explained probably were due to the fact that he was new in office.

In considering the inquest in the Heineman case, which was held on Jan. 18, 1910, Mr. Wallstein obtained from Dr. Feinberg the statement that he had not summoned a jury and had not called any of the witnesses, six in number, who were known to the police. Dr. Feinberg asserted that Patrolman Terhune, who had conferred with him on the case, had said that there were no witnesses, but he admitted that he had made no effort to obtain information at the Fortieth Precinct Police Station, although he had been there before the inquest. The defendant, Heineman, was the only person from whom testimony was taken at the inquest, and upon its conclusion he was discharged.

The name of Abraham Gruber was brought into the inquiry. When Mr. Wallstein asked Coroner Feinberg if Mr. Gruber did not appear for the defendant, Dr. Feinberg said that he did. He said that he had treated Mr. Gruber professionally at Saratoga in 1910, but had not attended him before that time. It was shown also that Dr. Feinberg had been called upon to testify before the Bar Association in connection with conflicting statements which had been made in the Heineman case. Patrolman Terhune had testified at Heineman's trial that he was not called as a witness at the inquest, and Dr. Feinberg had testified that he had been called, it was asserted.

Terhune, it was learned yesterday, had denied at a private hearing before Commissioner Wallstein the testimony given by Dr. Feinberg at the Heineman trial, that he, Terhune, had said that the witnesses for the inquest could not be found. Another case before Coroner Feinberg when he was investigating the Dooley shooting, and in which he called a jury for the inquest, was that of Antonio Laguata, charged with shooting his mother. Dr. Feinberg said he called a jury because he was directed to do so by the Assistant District Attorney who was assigned to the case. He said that J. Robert Rubin, then an Assistant District Attorney, who conferred with him on the Heineman case, had not asked for a jury.

At the opening of the inquiry Mr. Wallstein brought out the fact that in many cases the Coroners' inquisition papers were not filed with the District Attorney forthwith in possible criminal cases. When his inquiry was started, he said, many of these papers were filed, and it was found that sixty-three of them were over three years old, while many others were from a month to two and a half years old.

Police Report Crimes.

"In cases that are of a suspicious nature the police of the precinct are supposed to send reports to the District Attorney's office," Coroner Feinberg said. "This only applies to cases coming through police channels. In the other cases I do not know why the District Attorney was not notified."

Next, Coroner Feinberg was asked why Dr. John McAllister, who had passed no examinations for the work, and was not under Government control, had been permitted to act in many cases for Dr. Albert T. Weston, a Coroner's physician.

"I have reprimanded Dr. Weston, and there has been a diminution of this practice since last Summer," he replied. "Therefore I have not filed charges against Dr. Weston."

He testified that Dr. Weston had asked him to appoint Dr. McAllister, an official pathologist, without pay, but he had not deemed that wise. He did not approve of Dr. McAllister substituting, he said. It was brought out that Dr. Weston received $1,800 a year salary as a Federal employe.

Dr. Feinberg testified that he did not approve of the proposal reported to have been made at a meeting of the Coroners' Association to put the Coroners in the exempt class. He remembered, he said, that the proposal to assess employes to obtain a fund to fight legislation aimed against the Coroners was made at the same meeting, but did not remember whether he voted or not.

"You know such an assessment is illegal, don't you?" he was asked.

"I don't want to say as to that," was the reply.

Coroner Timothy Healy appeared at the hearing yesterday and promised to answer all questions. The inquiry was then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning, when Coroner Feinberg will be recalled.

SHOT HER CHILDREN'S PET.

Mrs. Merchant Sues Henry Lawrence Bell for $500 for Collie.

Henry Lawrence Bell, well known in the Meadow Brook set, living at Palace Boulevard, Bayside, L. I., was served with papers yesterday in a suit for $500 brought by Mrs. Mary T. Merchant of Bayside, wife of Huntington W. Merchant, a lawyer of 165 Broadway, for shooting "Prince," a young collie owned by the Merchants.

Last Saturday, the collie, a seven months old puppy, came limping home with a bullet wound so serious that it was necessary to kill him. According to the complaint, the dog was shot by Mr. Bell, who is said to have suspected it of chasing some of his fancy chickens. Mrs. Merchant, who denies that "Prince" assailed any chickens, alleges that the dog was valuable in itself and doubly valuable because it was the pet and companion of her two children, Elizabeth, 12 years, and Livingston, 10.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, DANCING ACADEMIES On Page 12.

HID ROBBER IN HER BEDROOM

Woman, Through Pity, Saves Intruder from the Police.

The sound of her window, gently raised, aroused Mrs. Louisa Dodd of 70 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, just before dawn, and, after a moment of terrified silence she gasped out a question: "Who is there?"

"Lie still. Don't make a sound," came in a low voice from the darkness. "The police are after me. I've just done a job down the street. They'll give me ten years."

The woman lay quiet listening as the intruder tried two doors giving out of the room. Both were locked, and when she could stand the suspense no longer, Mrs. Dodd sprang up and turned on the light. The noise roused her husband, who had slept through the entrance of the man, and both saw a negro standing at one of the doors.

"Please don't call out," he begged, all the threat gone out of his voice. "They're after me. They'll send me away again. Please be still and let me stay here. I won't hurt you. I won't take a thing. Just let me stay here half an hour until the cops go away. Oh, if they get me now I'll go back to jail and I just got out."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, between fright and pity for the man's terror, kept quiet, and the negro went on to tell how he had been arrested as a youth for mischievous pranks, how later he had stolen, and how he had served sentences in Elmira and last in Sing Sing, whence he was discharged on last Oct. 16.

"I tried to get honest work," he said. "But as soon as they found I was an ex-convict everyone discharged me. Tonight I was starving. I broke into a house at 46 and got some jewelry. I was going out when I saw two policemen pass the house. Then I tried to get out the back way but I aroused a man sleeping there and we had a fight. At last I broke away and dived out the window to the extension and ran here."

The Dodds pitied the man so that they gave no alarm, and after half an hour he slipped out of the front door and made off.

That was Wednesday morning, and later in the day Walter Newman notified the police of his struggle with a burglar whom he described while Mr. and Mrs. Edward Edwards, with whom Newman lodges, told of the loss of $200 worth of jewelry.

Detective Donlon thought he recognized Alexander Moore, a young negro whom he had arrested three years ago for burglaries in the same neighborhood, and last night he and Detectives Daly and Mulraney went to Howard Avenue and Dean Street, the neighborhood of Moore's old home. Soon they saw him and arrested him.

They say he confessed at once that it was he who had broken into the Edwards and Dodd homes, and he was locked up in the Poplar Street Police Station. Instead of ten years Moore may get forty years in prison as an old offender.

The Red Cross Fete and The Dansant which will occur from four until half after six on the opening day of

Chiro's

the most charming luncheon, tea and dancing place in town, has been set ahead to Saturday, November twenty-first, in order that one or two artists whose prior engagement kept them from volunteering their services for November fourteenth, may appear.

Mr. A. Baldwin Sloane and Miss Marion Morgan, through the courtesy of Reisenweber's, will dance their new and original *Mazurkixe*.
Miss Bertha Knight will appear in character dances.
Miss Joan Sawyer will dance.
Miss Nora Harris and Mr. Effingham Pinto, of the cast of *Life*, by courtesy of Mr. Brady, will dance,
and Mrs. Elizabeth Spenser will sing.

The entire proceeds of this opening day will be given to the Red Cross Society. The admission is two dollars. Table reservations may be telephoned at once to Murray Hill 6488 in order that they may be added to those already received.

Six *East* Forty-sixth *Street*, New York

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.

39TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed., 2:15. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15.
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
Moves to the Lyric Theatre next Monday night.
39th Street Theatre Special Beginning Monday, Nov. 16 LEW FIELDS in The HIGH COST of LOVING

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed., 2:15.
THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK.
JOSE COLLINS in SUZI
with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Ediss.

Calamity Howlers!
A RIOT AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE LAST NIGHT. WHY?
Because the World's Biggest Play,
LIFE
HAS PRICES TO ACCOMMODATE EVERY POCKETBOOK, and you find the tickets in the box office, not in the speculators' hands.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2 O'CLOCK.

BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
EXPERIENCE
"A BIGGER, BETTER PLAY THAN 'EVERYWOMAN.'" —Brooklyn Eagle.
Prices 50c. to $2. Good seats 1st Balc. 50c., 75c & $1

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs., 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow, 25c, 50c, 75c.
GUY BATES POST in OMAR
Next Week—THE YELLOW TICKET.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th
Evs. 8. Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50.
DANCING AROUND
AL JOLSON AND CO. of 125, incl. BERNARD GRANVILLE
Thanksgiving Matinee. Best Seats $1.50.
Sunday Night Concert—All Star Bill, including Marie Tempest, Mme. Petrova and Jose Collins.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs., 2:15.
MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST."

William Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy
A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

LYRIC Theatre, 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15.
LAST TIMES THE BATTLE CRY of Kentucky.
Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 16.
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
FAVERSHAM
with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

LILAC Mt. Tom'w & Wed. Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
44 St. Thea., W. of B'y Evgs. 8:20. Phone 7292 Bryant.
DOMINO

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evgs. at 8:15. Mt. T'm'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15.
Under Cover
100th PERFORMANCE WED., NOV. 18. Souvenirs.

New York Thea., 45th & B'way. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. Evgs. 8:15. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25c, 50c.
Mme. Petrova in Panthea
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Continuous, 1 to 11 P. M., 25c and 50c.

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Lew Quinn, Hortense Zaro and Others.
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Strand Orch. & Quartette.
Next Week—"ARISTOCRACY."

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COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. Burlesques. Mat. Today.
GIRLS OF THE GAY WHITE WAY.

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JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

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NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats Now on Sale.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
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WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights
CABIRIA Orchestra Seats. 25c

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ARTIST, TRAVELER, RACONTEUR,
CARNEGIE HALL
Sunday Eve. at 8:30. Monday Aft. at 2:45.
"AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN"
—EGYPT—THE HOLY LAND—
Colored Views, Motion Pictures and Narrative by Mr. ELMENDORF.
TICKETS NOW 50c TO $1.50

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LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:30.
"KICK IN"
with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., 2:20.
THE Gen. M. COHAN'S Masterpiece
MIRACLE MAN

Bronx Opera House 149 St., 3d Ave. 25c. to $1.00.
Mat. Tomorrow—THE THINGS THAT COUNT.
Next Week—WITHIN THE LAW.

THE ART OF THE THEATRE
AN EXHIBITION at 714 5th Av.
—THIS AND NEXT WEEK—
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. ON.
Arranged by the Stage Society of N. Y. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MERCY. Adm. 50c.

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Lyceum Theatre SPECIAL
Today at 1:30 P. M. British War Relief Assoc. Benefit Mat.
* ALL STAR BILL *
Including WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, GABRIELLE DORZIAT, MARIE TEMPEST, BEATRICE HERFORD, BLANCHE BATES, MME. YORSKA, ROSE O'NEIL, JULIE OPP, WILLIAM NORRIS, GEORGE FAWCETT, CHARLES KLEIN, EDWARD MILTON ROYLE, H. COOPER CLIFFE, SALLIE FISHER, DAVID BISPHAM, BARRY PAIN, VIVIAN RUSHMORE, BURR McINTOSH, GEORGE GIDDENS, CLIFFORD BROOKE, GRACE GRISWOLD, CERUTTI, OLIVE WYNDHAM, BEVERLY SITGREAVES, ROLAND YOUNG, others, and 4 New One-Act Plays.
Seats $3-$2.50-$2-75c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (Century Theatre Lyceum) 62d Street, Central Park West.
OPENING MONDAY NOV. 16TH EVE.
AUSPICES FRENCH DRAMA SOCIETY.
OPENING WEEK UNE FEMME PASSA
with YORSKA and other Parisian Artists.
Seats Now on Sale.

Punch & Judy Thea., 49th, E. of B'way. Phone Circle 235.
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MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Opening Night Mon., Nov. 16, at 8. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Rempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Rothier, Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 7:45—Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well, Middleton (debut). Cond., Herts.
Thurs. at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 1—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Gorlia, Well, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Herts.
Sat. at 2—Boheme. Bori, Schumann, Botta (debut,) Scotti, Tegani (debut,) Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8—75c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
THANKSGIVING DAY PARSIFAL
MAT. AT 1.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues. at 8—Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
This Afternoon at 2:30
AT CARNEGIE HALL
Soloist, LEO SCHULZ Violoncello.
All Tschaikowsky Program
Including Symphony "PATHETIQUE."
Next Sunday Aft., Nov. 15, at 3.
Soloist ARRIGO SERATO Violinist.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, M'g'r.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
This Afternoon at 3. Next Sun. Aft. at 3.
MR. HAROLD BAUER
WEBER, Overture, "Oberon"; MOZART, Jupiter Symphony. BRAHMS, Concerto in D minor. LISZT, St. Francis Preaching to the Birds.
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH Conductor
GABRILOWITSCH Assisting Artist
Mat. To-morrow 3 P. M.
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Only Recital in N. Y. This Season. MME.
SCHUMANN-HEINK | CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY, NOV. 17, at 3.
Seats 75c. to $2, on sale at Hall. Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 22, at 3. LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK FOR SEVERAL MONTHS—JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets now at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30.
Violin Recital EFREM Zimbalist
SEATS AT BOX OFFICE (STEINWAY PIANO.) MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

CENTURY Central Park West, 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2.
Tonight & Sat. Night: "Aida." Sat. Mat.: "Tales of Hoffmann." Next Week: "Aida" & "Lucia." Last Popular Concert Sunday Night.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3.
PIANO RECITAL Vida LLEWELLYN
KNABE PIANO. MGT. M. H. HANSON.

Metropolitan Opera House, Tues. Ev., Nov. 24
PAVLOWA RED CROSS BENEFIT.
Seats $1 to $5. Mgt. Music League of Amer.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 17, at 3.
Song Recital by PAUL DRAPER
50c. to $2. Management, Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Nov. 1, at 3.
Piano Recital LEGINSKA
50c. to $2. Management, Loudon Charlton.

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Carr's Meltons at $25
Skinner's Silk Lined

Carr's Melton overcoats are selling all over town for $40, $45 and $50. This famous cloth is the world's standard for overcoats. It has always been associated with high prices.

The tremendous call for these garments at $25 testifies to the unusual value of this offering.

Each coat bears the famous Isaac Carr's Genuine XXX Melton label, and each is full lined with standard Skinner's silk lining.

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The vindication of our claims and the proof of our ability to deliver twenty-five dollars' worth for $15 is found in our Full Dress and Tuxedos.

COATS—Silk-lined throughout—faced with silk grosgrain and made of fine black unfinished worsted that won't change color.

TROUSERS of the same material, lined with fine, high-class sateen. You can well afford to ride to Walker Street and save ten dollars or more on your dress clothes. Come and see them.

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